This Paper is Not Complete Without the Nature Study
A Beautiful Piece of Color Photography.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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VOLUME LXI.—NO. 214. SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902—SIXTEEN PAGES—WITH NATURE STUDY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.*

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Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

BY ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN.

This is one of the songs which, as Longfellow said, gush from the heart of "some humbler poet." In this country, at least, it has been extremely popular, having been set to music and sung in innumerable households. Elizabeth Akers Allen was born in 1832, and still lives at Tuckahoe, N. Y. She wrote poetry from the age of 15, and has published many volumes. The poem here published first appeared in 1859. A new volume of her verse is just announced in Boston.

Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight,
Make me a child again just for tonight;
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep;
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years,
I am so weary of toil and of tears—
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain—
Take them, and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay—
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap;
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed, and faded our faces between!
Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain
Long I tonight for your presence again.
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Over my heart in the days that are flown
No love like mother love ever has shone;
No other worship abides and endures—
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours;
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and world weary brain.
Slumber's soft calms o'er the heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it drop over my forehead tonight,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light;
For with its sunny eyed shadows once more
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore;
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep;
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I last hushed to your lullaby song;
Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream.
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER. SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1902.

Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday; variable winds, becoming southerly. The maximum temperature in Chicago during the twenty-four hours ending last midnight was 70 degrees at 6 p. m. and the minimum 66 degrees at 4 p. m.

Sun rises at 4:44; sets at 7:09. Moon rises at 3:25 a. m.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

Jesse P. Lyman, president of G. H. Hammond and Hammond Packing companies, announced J. Ogden Armour had bought large interest in his firms; Attorney General Hamlin of Illinois declared if packers' trust is planned he will fight it.

Rock Island railroad reorganization may be prevented by Iowa statutes; Gov. Cummins will investigate capital inflation of $6,000,000, and right of ownership by New Jersey corporation.

Samuel Insull bought Evanston Electric Illuminating company from Westinghouse concern; he now owns all principal electric lighting plants from Chicago city limits to Wisconsin line.

Strikes of Chicago boilermakers, electrical workers, printers, fanmakers, messengers, and beer bottlers begun; Union Traction employés also likely to quit if advance is refused.

Boycott against Waite, Thorburn & Co. started by Chicago Board of Trade firms to get even for July oats injunction; President Warren's firm said to have refused trades.

Dun & Co.'s trade review reported continued preparations for heavy fall trade; demand for steel does not abate; railroad earnings for July gained 3.3 per cent over 1901.

Great Western railroad filed Kansas City-Chicago packing house tariff, cutting rates to 18½ cents; other roads must follow, as Great Western has made long contracts.

Illinois Life Insurance company, Chicago, absorbed Mutual Life of Kentucky; latter has $3,814,507 assets and $32,818,013 insurance; its capital purchased outright.

Grain market stronger on cash buying and settlement of corners; September wheat gained ½ cent; December, ¼ and ⅝ cent; September corn sold to 56½ cents.

President Mitchell of United Mineworkers addressed massmeeting of 10,000 strikers at Scranton and accused operators with trying to start dissatisfaction over relief.

New York stock transactions fell to 350,000 shares; Rock Island fell four points; new common quoted on curb at 45 and preferred at 82.

FOREIGN:—

Evelyn B. Baldwin, arctic explorer, abandoned his trip and returned to Honningsvaag, Norway; declared his reserve food supply gave out and sledges were destroyed; will try again in 1903.

Second typhoon at Manila cleansed cholera stricken districts and reduced daily deaths to twenty-five; Capt. Phillips, Tenth infantry, appointed governor of Paragua.

American navy will not be represented in British coronation review; rehearsals for ceremony resumed at Westminster and London street barriers again erected.

Cuba facing bankruptcy because of total falling off of customs; failure of reciprocity prevented marketing crops and islanders have no money to buy imports.

LOCAL:—

Eleven union brass molders indicted by grand jury for hiring assaults on nonunion men; $25 reported paid when victims were disabled permanently; graduated scale paid when other victims were unable to work.

Northwestern elevated railroad presented city with small park in crowded district between Alaska, Larrabee, and Townsend streets; President Clarence Buckingham declared road will equip it also.

Union Traction company's attorney protested to board of review against company's personality assessment of $15,550,000, when $7,756,335 had been scheduled; Arthur J. Eddy's schedule doubled.

Illinois and Michigan canal commissioners decided not to begin suit against drainage trustees to prevent water power development; would lose legal share in proceeds by preventing it.

Twenty-five grave diggers at Concordia cemetery struck for $50 a month instead of $45 now paid; burials stopped, and trouble may spread to Forest Home and Waldheim.

City's force of fifteen building inspectors likely to quit, following investigation by aldermen; Commissioner Kiolbassa refused to make discharges, but L. N. Cler resigned.

Catholic archdiocese of Chicago may be divided and dioceses of Rockford and Joliet created; suffragan bishops believed to have submitted plan to Rome.

Retail clerks broke $500 worth of windows along Milwaukee avenue last night, to induce nonunion stores to close on Wednesday and Friday nights.

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WASHINGTON:—

Army officers appointed to investigate coast fortifications declared country's harbors practically defenseless; artillery regulations unfitted for modern warfare.

Live stock receipts at five principal western markets, Jan. 1 to June 30, were 709,283 head less than for 1901; meat shipments from Chicago increased 13.8 per cent.

Secretary Shaw, talked of for President before his cabinet appointment, wrote Missouri editor he favored reelection of Roosevelt and is not a 1904 candidate.

DOMESTIC:—

Gen. Jacob Smith, who ordered Samar made a "howling wilderness," reached San Francisco and learned of his forced retirement; Lieut. Shields declared order was misinterpreted.

Acting Mayor Powers, Minneapolis, demanded resignation of Police Chief Ames and received it; Capt. Getchell succeeds him; Mayor Ames likely to return.

"Big Bill" Devery, New York, will announce his candidacy for Tammany leadership soon; gambling trust said to be backing him.

Earthquake stories from Los Alamos, Cal., exaggerated; $4,000 damage done, but earth fissures failed to develop.

POLITICAL:—

Patients are detained in Kankakee (Ill.) asylum after being cured, to secure large appropriations, according to Dr. Asher Gluck, 201 North Carpenter street, Chicago.

Illinois political canvassers surprised campaign managers with reports of indifference among voters; democrats trying to discover chances of electing assemblymen.

SPORTING:—

National league scores: Chicago, 6; Boston, 1. Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 6. St. Louis, 4; New York, 3. New York, 4; St. Louis, 2. Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

American league scores: Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 6. Detroit, 13; Washington, 0. St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 5. Cleveland, 6; Boston, 2.

Trotters Lord Derby and Boralma will race for $40,000 at Hartford today.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Bremen	
BROWHEAD	Merion	
BROWHEAD	Umbria	
CHERBOURG	F. Bismarck	Aug. Victoria.
MOVILLE		Anchoria.
MOVILLE		Mongolian.
PLYMOUTH	Patricia	Aug. Victoria.
SOUTHPTON		
S. FRANCISCO.	Thomas	Logan.

HAMMOND SELLS; HAMLIN WATCHES

Announcement of Purchase of Packing Plants by Armour Believed to Be Only a Start.

STATE MAY INTERFERE.

If Other Consolidations Are Made Attorney General Will Proceed Under the Common Law.

What is thought to be a step toward the great packing house consolidation was taken yesterday when Jesse P. Lyman, president of the G. H. Hammond and the Hammond Packing companies, officially confirmed the report that J. Ogden Armour has purchased a large interest in those concerns.

Immediately after the announcement of the purchase Attorney General Hamlin of Illinois, in Chicago, declared that if the deal proved to be part of a greater plan for an Illinois packers' trust he would fight it on behalf of the people.

The announcement of the Hammond sale came late in the afternoon, when most of the stock had been transferred and the last papers signed. As stated in THE TRIBUNE, the deal was closed on Thursday, but the officials refused to make a public statement until it had been closed formally and the new board of directors elected. This took place yesterday.

Statement by President Lyman.

"Mr. J. Ogden Armour has purchased a substantial interest in the G. H. Hammond and the Hammond Packing companies," said Mr. Lyman when the consolidation was closed, "and the transfer of stock is taking place. Mr. F. E. Vogel, vice president, retires to devote his attention to other interests, and Mr. Arthur Meeker has been elected to take his place. The management and the policy of the companies will continue unchanged."

None of those concerned in the deal would state the exact amount involved. They took the same stand on that point as was taken the day before and refused to discuss it. The amount that is generally believed to be involved is over $5,000,000, a sum slightly less than the capital stock of the two corporations that now pass into the control of the Armour interests.

Attorney General Interested.

The confirmation of the deal was of deep interest to Mr. Hamlin. In the evening he stated his position toward the alleged beef trust. It was the first declaration he has made regarding the matter, in spite of the many rumors which have been afloat for some time. Condensed, it was that he was clear as to his duty to proceed against the "trust," if a trust could be established. Up to date, however, it had not. Furthermore he was satisfied as a lawyer what his course of action should be.

The Attorney General holds that if the Hammond sale is a part of a prearranged plan by which finally all the packing companies in Illinois are to be consolidated, and not in the regular course of trade, then such sales are in restraint of trade and can be successfully attacked. If, however, they are simply a case of one owner disposing of his property to another, as a real estate owner would sell his house and lot to a man whose possession of it did not interfere with the rights of others, the courts would not intervene.

Motive for Sale the Test.

"The sale of the Hammond property to the Armours of itself would not mean anything," said Mr. Hamlin. "It might be a case of the owners of one property desiring to retire from business and disposing of it to the best customer.

"If, however, it could be shown that the sale was made for the purpose of consolidating what should be rival industries and made in restraint of trade and to prevent competition and perhaps raise prices, then it would be in defiance of the common law forbidding all such combinations. It would not be necessary to invoke the anti-trust act of Illinois; the old common law is sufficient.

"The Supreme court of Illinois has always been extremely vigilant of the rights of the people in these cases. It laid down a precedent in the Harding, or glucose company, case, in which the rules of the law in restraint of trade were applied strictly.

"Up to date there is not sufficient evidence to justify the state in acting. It will have to wait and see if these sales go further and amount to an absolute consolidation or something nearly approximating it. When that time comes, if it does come, I will act, and have no doubt that I can be successful in the suit."

Officers Are Selected.

The new officials of the Hammond companies are to be as follows:

President—Jesse P. Lyman.
Vice president—Arthur Meeker.
Secretary and treasurer—James D. Standish.
Chairman of the board of directors—J. C. Melvin.
Directors—Jesse P. Lyman, Arthur Meeker, James D. Standish, J. C. Melvin, Edwin Chapman, F. P. Comstock, George Hotchkiss, James F. Meagher, and T. H. Wheeler.

The old plant at Hammond, Ind., which recently burned, will not be rebuilt, and the company will push to completion the structures now rising at the Union stockyards. The Hammond plants will be used for warehouse purposes. The plant at the stockyards will have a daily capacity of 2,000 cattle, 4,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep.

In addition to the business locally the Armour company by this deal secures extensive plants at St. Joseph, Mo., and at South Omaha, Neb. The St. Joseph plant employes 1,000 men, and has a daily capacity of 600 cattle, 2,500 hogs, and 1,000 sheep. The Omaha plant, now idle, employed 1,000 men and had the same capacity as the St. Joseph plant. It is understood it will soon reopen.

The two companies, according to unofficial information, will operate under their own names and continue to put out their individual brands.

"Great Beef Trust" Expected.

The closing of the Hammond-Armour and the Swift-Anglo-American deals is taken as the first distinct steps toward the "great beef trust." All four are Chicago companies and with Nelson Morris & Co. they practically control the packing trade of Chicago. Their only rival here is the Schwarzschild & Sulsberger company and the Thomas J. Lipton company in the pork trade.

It is expected that now that the packing house interests have thus combined, the underwriting of them all, prior to an official merger, will begin. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York were about to undertake this task, but the commission asked by them was too high to suit the firms involved.

UNION MEN ARE INDICTED.

GRAND JURY FINDS THEY PAID REWARDS TO BRUISERS.

Eleven Brass Molders Accused of Paying a "Scale" for Assaults on Laborers Who Took Strikers' Places — Scale Said to Vary According to Degree of Injury Inflicted, $25 Being the Price for Causing Permanent Disability.

Charged with paying rewards for assaults on nonunion workmen, the scale varying according to the degree of injury inflicted, eleven union brass molders were indicted by the grand jury yesterday.

This is said to be the first action of the kind ever taken against laboring men in the west.

All of the accused are members of Brass Molders' Local union 83, some of them having been officers of the organization. They are:

Gustav Hoppe, former president of the union.
Jacob E. Johnson, business agent.
William L. Maloney, former secretary.
Gus Johnson, former treasurer.
William H. Mangan, a former member of the executive committee.
Harry Forbes, a former member of the executive committee.
John Christy.
Andrew Anderson.
Charles R. Smoot.
—— Smith.
—— Leslie.

Disabling a Man Brings $25.

Witness told the grand jury that the officers of the union, through the business agent, offered from $5 to $25 for assaults on a nonunion man. If the victim was permanently disabled, they said, the man who did the work received $25, and in rare cases $3 was added.

Prices were graded, it was testified, according to the time the man assaulted was unable to work. Some of the witnesses asserted that the union had established a fund out of which these expenses were paid.

Men who did this work for the union, the grand jury was told, were known as the "wrecking gang," if they were engaged in minor assaults, and as the "flying squadron" if the assault was of necessity committed in an open place where it must be done quickly for the men to get away.

Result of Strike Trouble.

Several months ago the brass molders of the Western Electric company went on a strike, and later the brass molders of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company followed them. The trouble between the union strikers and the men who took their places brought on the indictments returned yesterday.

Those who are said to have been beaten by the striking brass molders or their sympathizers are Henry Thumann, Edward Rebling, Fred Smith, and Clay Bassa. All of these men, with Albert Gridley, Ray Judd, Fred Klenzendorf, Henry Daly, William O'Neil, Fred Wagendorf, and Henry Loesch, appeared as witnesses before the grand jury.

One Confession Is Reported.

Thumann, who formerly was an officer of the union, is said to have made a full confession of the working of the alleged plan to injure the men who had taken the strikers' places.

Those alleged to have been injured by union men told the grand jury that they were assaulted during April, May, and June last. They claimed they were beaten with brass knuckles, revolvers, stones, and other weapons.

Technically the indictments charge conspiracy, and the penalty may be as heavy as a penitentiary sentence. It is probable the case will be placed on the call docket as soon as possible, for the complaining witnesses are said to desire a speedy trial.

MAY YOHE FORGIVES ALL: ASKS STRONG TO COME BACK.

Ex-Army Officer Who Fled from New York to Escape Actress Writes Her Appealing for a Message.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 2, 3 a. m.—May Yohe's trip to Paris was suddenly abandoned yesterday afternoon when a messenger arrived at the Savoy hotel, where Miss Yohe is stopping, with a note from Putnam Bradlee Strong, dated London. It began:

"Dear Mazy: Excuse the shakiness of my writing. I am nearly crazy. How could you accuse me of stealing? This will be handed to you by a messenger who knows my address, and who will forward any mail or wire. If you love me write or wire, if possible the latter, as a letter may reach me too late. Remember, I am, even until the next world, yours, BRADLEE."

Upon the receipt of this note Miss Yohe hastily wrote:

"Come back. I forgive all. MAZY."

This was sent by the waiting messenger, who refused to give Strong's address. Miss Yohe then canceled her Paris arrangements and awaited an answer or the arrival of Strong, but there was no answer and Strong did not appear. Time and again she broke out amid sobs, saying:

"Why don't he come? I would give my soul for Bradlee."

Up to 2 o'clock this morning Strong had not answered the note. Despite the London date of the note, it is believed that Strong is in France, fearing that Miss Yohe will institute criminal proceedings against him. Strong's hints at suicide scared Miss Yohe greatly. She repeatedly exclaimed:

"O, why can't I go to him? Where is he? He may be dead. He can have everything I have got if he will only come back."

CHICAGO MAN FINDS BROTHER LOST IN JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

H. E. Crocker and W. H. Crocker Meet by Accident at St. Joseph, Mich., Each Believing the Other Dead.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—H. E. Crocker of Chicago met his brother, W. H. Crocker of Cleveland, O., at a hotel here today. Neither had seen the other since the day of the Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889, and each thought the other had met death in that disaster.

The meeting was accidental. Both had registered at the same hotel. W. H. Crocker asked the clerk for letters and was told there was one for H. E. Crocker. The latter was standing near and overheard the remark. He claimed the letter and the two men faced each other before the desk.

On the morning of the Johnstown disaster the brothers were swept away in the flood. Each searched for the other for days and each finally came to the conclusion that the other was dead.

Ultimately H. E. Crocker made his home in Chicago and W. H. Crocker in Omaha, from which city he afterwards moved to Cleveland.

BALDWIN RETURNS FROM POLAR SEAS

Arctic Expedition Arrives at Norwegian Port Month Before It Was Expected.

RUNS SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

Another Attempt to Reach North Pole Will Be Made Next Year Under Former Plans.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HONNINGSVAAG, Norway, Aug. 1.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the explorer who sailed into the arctic regions from Vardoe, Norway, July 30, 1901, arrived here unexpectedly today on the steamer America.

Mr. Baldwin was compelled to return because his reserve supply of food was in danger of being exhausted, and this fact, coupled with the destruction of his sledges and the depletion of food for dogs and ponies, made a return to civilization imperative.

Baffled, Not Beaten.

"We have been baffled, not beaten," said Mr. Baldwin. "We will try again in 1903."

Discussing the results of his expedition, Mr. Baldwin said:

"The year's work has been successful in that enormous deposits of condensed food have been established by means of sledges, one in Rudolfland, within sight of the Italian expedition headquarters, another in latitude 81° 33', and a third at Kane Lodge, Greely island. These depots, together with houses and stores left at Camp Ziegler, will afford the means for a large polar dash in 1903.

"All channels through Franz Joseph Land remained blocked with ice during the autumn of 1901 and prevented the establishment of depots by steamer last year.

Supplies Run Short.

"The breaking up of ice early in June compelled the use of reserve supplies, hence the departure from Camp Ziegler on July 1 in order not to imperil the expedition.

"I dispatched fifteen balloons with 300 messages, and on June 1 I obtained the first moving picture of Arctic life. I also discovered Nansen's hut, recovering original documents, and securing paintings of the hut. Marine collections for the National museum, including new charts, etc., were obtained.

Sledges Are Destroyed.

"In the field work thirty men, thirteen ponies, sixty sledges, and 170 dogs were employed from Jan. 21 to May 21, and this severe work resulted in the destruction of sledges and depletion of food for ponies and dogs, thus rendering our return imperative.

"I shall remain at Tromsoe for a week for repairs to the America's rudder and propeller frame, which were broken by the ice on the return voyage. The main anchor was lost during a gale in October."

When Capt. Baldwin sailed from Alger island in July, 1901, he said:

"I fully expect to raise the stars and stripes at the north pole July 4, 1902."

Had Elaborate Outfit.

No expedition that ever sailed into the frozen north was equipped with better ships or more supplies. Capt. Baldwin's expedition was fitted out by William Ziegler of Brooklyn, N. Y., who advanced the funds necessary to secure everything that Capt. Baldwin asked for. His expedition carried forty-one men, of whom seventeen were Americans, six were Russians, the rest Swedes. His flagship America was commanded by F. J. Johansen, Nansen's comrade in the memorable retreat from the ice fields. Baldwin also had a supply ship, the Frithiof.

Baldwin, with the ships America and Frithiof, sailed from Vardoe, Norway, on July 30, 1901, for Franz Josef land. The Frithiof left the expedition on Aug. 13, 1901. Baldwin was then in latitude 80 degrees 24 minutes north. The Frithiof returned to Vardoe, and on July 7, 1902, sailed for Franz Josef land with additional supplies. Baldwin evidently missed the Frithiof, as no mention of the supply steamer is made in the dispatch from Honningsvaag.

Journey's Limit Not Given.

It is noted that Capt. Baldwin states that he has established a supply depot at a point in latitude 81° 33' north. If this indicates the northern limit of his journey he fell short of the record made by Nansen, who reached latitude 86° 14', or the duke of the Abruzzi, who reached latitude 86° 33', the nearest point to the pole reached by any recorded expedition—239 miles from the goal.

ROOSEVELT WILL ARRIVE IN CHICAGO ON OCT. 3.

Committee in Charge of Plans for President's Entertainment Makes Official Announcement of Date of Arrival.

Positive and official announcement of the date of President Roosevelt's coming visit to Chicago was made yesterday by the committee in charge of the plans for his entertainment. The president will arrive in the city at 8:30 a. m. on Oct. 3, and will leave at midnight. On behalf of Chicago, President Roosevelt will be entertained by a committee representing the Industrial Art league, Chicago and Northwestern universities, the Alliance Française, the Civic federation, civil service commission, Art Institute, Municipal Art league, the Chicago, Standard, Hamilton, Lakeside, Marquette, Iroquois, Germania, Calumet, and Lincoln clubs, the Chicago press, and the foreign consulates.

LAKE STREET "L" FAST TRAINS.

Express Service Will Bring Chicago Within Thirty Minutes of Oak Park.

The long expected express service on the Lake Street Elevated railroad was announced yesterday. The service will begin on Monday, Aug. 11. The only stops will be at Oakley and Forty-eighth avenues. The express service will begin in the morning at 6:45 o'clock and will run at ten minute intervals until 8:35 o'clock. The express service from the city will commence at 4:36 p. m. from the Fifth avenue and Randolph street station, and will continue to 6:20 p. m. The running time between Oak Park and Chicago will be thirty minutes. Between Chicago and Austin the time will be twenty minutes.

GEN. SMITH HEARS FATE.

FIGHTER ARRIVES HOME TO FIND HE IS RETIRED.

Man Who Ordered Samar Desolated Feels Punishment Meted Out by the President Keenly — Gets News on Transport—Eyes Fill with Tears and Voice Fails When He Finds Forty-two Years of Service Are Ended.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Gen. Jacob Smith is home. The man who, as commander of the Sixth brigade of the American army in the department of the Philippines, ordered that Samar be made a howling wilderness, reached San Francisco this morning on the troopship Thomas. He heard the news of his retirement from active service—the method chosen by President Roosevelt in rebuking his acts of alleged cruelty to natives. Through the pilot, who boarded the transport out beyond the lightship, he heard the end of his forty-two years' service in the army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith took the blow like a soldier. What his expectations were he alone knows.

At the door of the stateroom occupied by Gen. and Mrs. Smith stood his chief aid, Lieut. G. H. Shields.

"Gen. Smith," said Lieut. Shields, "there is a man here who wishes an interview with you. What am I to tell him?"

"I must decline to say anything for publication. You will be so kind as to act for me."

The aid repeated this conversation, which it was impossible not to overhear, and then proceeded to place himself in position to ward off any sortie on his superior.

Pathetic Scene in Cabin.

By this time Gen. Smith was reading Roosevelt's confirmation of the secretary of war's review of the findings of the court martial. He had seated himself in his couch near the foot of his berth and his hands shook as he grasped the meaning of the pamphlet. Mrs. Smith was standing in front of him and as he reached the end of the executive's writing he looked up at her appealingly. There was choke in his voice and in his eyes wetness that had not been there a few minutes before. He tried to speak, but something caught him in the throat and all that he could do was to nod toward the open door. Mrs. Smith turned and gently closed it.

Aid Defends Gen. Smith.

"What about this order of his to lay waste and make out of Samar a howling wilderness?" was asked of Lieut. Shields.

"The findings of court martial are undoubtedly known by this time, and they say the order you refer to was given by the general. But by no means was Gen. Smith's intention literally expressed therein. The general interpretation has elicited a far different construction from the one taken from his words by those to whom they were directed. To understand the order as it was issued one must in the first place be acquainted with the personality of the man who formulated it.

"In the first place, it said to make the interior of Samar a wilderness. Now that portion of the island has never been anything but a wilderness."

When asked if Gen. Smith, because of his bluntness of speech or expression, had been simply offered up as a vicarious sacrifice to his own misuse of the English language and a proper understanding of the meaning he wished to convey, the lieutenant answered:

"Possibly yes."

Feels the Blow Keenly.

Gen. Smith was not seen again until the custom house tender, the Hartley, was ready to take him and his party ashore. He denied himself to all interviewers. Together with his wife and aid Gen. Smith proceeded to the Occidental hotel, repairing thence to army headquarters, where he remained during the morning.

"Gen. Smith has nothing to say for publication," said Lieut. Shields. "He is not at liberty to talk. He has been hopeful that the president would not take action against him, and, of course, feels keenly the force of the blow he has received."

Fears He Will Break Down.

Gen. Smith, who is wearing civilian attire, appeared exceedingly nervous and worn. His 62 years are plainly read in his every action, and his intimate friends fear he is breaking down under the severe strain to which he has been subjected in recent months.

It is not yet known when Gen. Smith will proceed east. His sealed orders require him to report to the adjutant general at Washington, and it is likely he will lose no time in starting.

The transport Thomas brought portions of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth infantry regiments and Tenth cavalry.

CONVICT TRACY SAYS HE WILL ROB BANK TO PAY HIS DEBTS.

Desperado, Well Armed, Starts on Horseback for "Hole in the Wall," Wyoming, to Begin Holdups.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 1.—Harry Tracy, the fugitive desperado, is now in eastern Washington, in good health, armed with four guns and 200 rounds of ammunition, provisioned for five days, and equipped with two horses. Tracy crossed the Columbia river at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and is now supposed to be headed toward the Idaho line. He declares he wants to hold up a bank or rob an express car. He says he has promised to give the sum of $5,000 within one year to the persons who helped him escape from the Oregon penitentiary. He is making his way to the "Hole in the Wall" country in Wyoming. When there, he declares, he will be a thief among thieves and thinks he will be safe.

FANS IN POSTOFFICE STOPPED.

Government Inspector Orders Them Removed to Save Bills for Electricity.

Employés of the postoffice were excited yesterday because the electric fans were stopped in the interest of economy.

William Haverstick of the United States treasury department came to Chicago a few days ago to inspect government buildings. When he saw an electric fan in motion the official was dumfounded.

"Why, this is extravagance," said Mr. Haverstick. "It takes money to furnish the power for those unnecessary ornaments. They must all come down."

FAILS TO SWIM THE CHANNEL.

Holbein Forced to Give Up the Attempted Passage from France to England by a Strong Tide.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

DOVER, Aug. 1.—Holbein, who started from Cape Gris Nez in an attempt to swim the English channel, gave up at 6 o'clock this morning when eight miles off this place. He had encountered an unexpectedly strong tide, against which it was useless to contend.

COAST DEFENSES FOUND WANTING.

Army Board Discovers Many Weaknesses and One Says Nation Is Practically Defenseless.

BIG GUNS IN BAD SHAPE.

Investigation Shows Men Badly Drilled and Ignorant of Duties Which May Aid the Navy in Maneuvers.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.

There have been today some sensational disclosures respecting our coast defense as a result of the return to this city of a board of army officers sent out by Secretary Root in pursuance of a law enacted at the last session of congress to ascertain by practical test the relative value of the disappearing carriage and the so-called barbette carriage as mounts for high power coast guns.

Coast Defenses Found to Be Inefficient.

The board held a secret session today and allowed none of its deliberations to become known. It was ascertained, nevertheless, that the members of the board have returned to Washington with a consciousness that a great deal must be done to put the coast defenses in an efficient condition. One member of the board did not hesitate to say that the country was defenseless, so far as reliance could be placed upon the harbor fortifications.

This statement is the more remarkable in view of the assertions made annually by the chief of engineers, chief of ordnance, and chief of artillery that emplacements, guns, and artillery force were all in readiness for any sort of attack which might be made from the sea.

The observations of the board have been interrupted owing to mishaps to mechanism of important guns, which will delay the work of the board for a week or more. The accidents will be likely to happen at night time and give occasion for the greatest anxiety that were war declared the mechanism of the coast defenses could not be depended upon to outlast the attack of an enemy or to successfully repel an invading navy.

It was discovered also that the drill regulations of the artillery are antique and must be revised. They do not fit the conditions of modern armament and are a hindrance to the efficient operation of guns. It was found also that great difficulty and delay attended the supply of missing parts or injured portions of guns and carriages and auxiliary mechanism. There would be nothing but disaster attending accidents of this kind.

Drill Antique and Delays Operation of Guns.

It appeared, moreover, that important and costly changes must be made in the emplacements, and that officers and men must be more thoroughly instructed and better drilled in their duties. One thing was obvious to the board, and that was the necessity of at least an annual inspection of the coast defenses.

It was evident to the board that the practice in which the artillery men have been indulged is inadequate and results in inefficiency and uncertainty. The use of subcaliber tubes in target practice is deemed insufficient for its purpose. Most of the men at the posts visited showed a startling lack of familiarity with the guns, and the officers were lacking in interest in their work, except at one or two places.

The blame is hard to locate. Ordnance officers say the fault is with the artillery for not training its officers and men. The artillery puts the blame on the ordnance for not supplying the guns and ammunition.

Disabling of three large caliber guns at Fort Wright, Fisher's island, several days ago by the gun carriage board has revealed to the navy a weakness in the defenses of that post that they are hopeful will be of service during the coming maneuvers. Naval officers who have studied the situation are of the opinion that lack of practice with the big guns will be more than ever demonstrated during the war game in September. While this condition is no reflection upon any of the officers of the army, they do not deny that the situation is bad.

Navy to Profit by Weak Defenses in Maneuvers.

At the forts within the war radius between Fort Adams and Fort Terry the electric connections have barely been completed. The men have had little or no experience in the handling of the guns, and 60 per cent of the men belonging to the artillery organizations are little more than recruits.

The majority of the gunners operating the big guns at Fort Wright had never fired a large caliber gun before and a few of them had never seen a modern coast defense gun before a few months ago.

The army experts will depend largely upon their elaborate searchlight arrangements to detect the approach of the naval enemy. There has been some criticism of the navy owing to the appearance of war ships in the vicinity of Fisher's island, Little Gull island, and Napatree point, it being charged the naval officers have been securing information as to the formation of the land batteries and the exact situation of the guns, as well as plotting the location of searchlight towers, with a view to avoiding their glare in an attempt to enter at New London.

It is no difficult matter for any one to obtain all the information they may desire as to the conditions at Fort Wright. Any one with a glass is able to locate every searchlight tower, and during the firing an intelligent observer on the Connecticut shore would have been able to tell the location of the guns. Nothing would prevent the navy from securing a complete plan of the batteries of Fort Wright by sending ashore for that purpose.

The navy people hope to offset the recent development in high explosives and armor piercing projectiles by the army through a considerable improvement in the resisting power of the armor plating of a battleship. Lieut. Cleland Davis, attached to the naval ordnance bureau, has produced an armor plate which recently was tested at the proving grounds at Bethlehem, and the

Navy Finds Armor Said to Stop Any Shell.

results encourage the naval officials here to believe that the armor plate has again overtaken the gun in the never ending struggle for supremacy.

This plate is obtained by a novel process, carbon being driven directly into the surface of the hot plate by an intensely powerful current of electricity, the result being a face as hard as glass and of the thickness desired, supported by a tough back, which, it is claimed, cannot be cracked.

The depth of the hardening is regulated by the length of time the current plays upon the plate. It is claimed that an average plate can be completely treated electrically in five hours. Moreover, the plate is claimed to be a third lighter for the same resisting power, which means a great saving to constructors.

Shaw Asks Friend Not to Talk of Him for Presidency.

Until President Roosevelt selected Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa to be his secretary of the treasury, it was expected by the republican party leaders generally that Mr. Shaw would be a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1904. Less than two years ago Senator Allison of Iowa, himself long talked of as the choice of his party for presidential honors, said that his candidate for the nomination in 1904 was Gov. Shaw. It was more or less evident until the death of President McKinley that Mr. Shaw would receive the backing of the Iowa delegation in the republican national convention of 1904 for first place on the ticket, and this probability was not entirely destroyed by the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency.

It was supposed that when Mr. Shaw accepted a place in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet that his friends would cease to mention him in connection with the campaign of 1904. A small movement in his favor has been conducted, and Secretary Shaw found it necessary on May 28 last to write the following letter to a certain Missouri republican editor whose name is withheld.

"My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of May 22, and while I desire to thank you for the kind words which you have been pleased to say, and for hopes expressed, and the pledges made, I desire to say: Please do not connect my name with 1904.

"No man has ever given this country a more thoroughly honest and conscientious administration than it is now receiving at the hands of President Roosevelt. He came to the office in the most unfortunate manner. He did not desire the nomination to the vice presidency, but took it at the solicitation of his friends, and now it seems to me there should be no other thought in the mind of any one than his renomination. I wish you knew the president as well as I do. He is not only a prince among men, but a peer among statesmen.

"Again, thanking you for the friendship expressed in your letter, I am,

"L. M. SHAW."

Movements of Live Stock and Grain Shown.

In the data collected by the treasury bureau of statistics on internal commerce up to the end of June, there is an opportunity for half year comparisons of commercial movements, such as those of live stock, grain, provisions, and produce. The five western live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and St. Joseph, taken as an index of the trade generally, report total receipts of meat producing stock, including cattle, hogs, and sheep, between Jan. 1 and June 30, inclusive, of 14,706,855 head. This was 709,283 head less than for the corresponding period of 1901, and 347,692 head less than for 1900.

Taking the Chicago market as typical, the monthly average weight of cattle has begun to recover from the lower level of 940 pounds per head in April. In May the average weight rose to 957 pounds, and in June, to 964 pounds per head. The average weight of hogs is likewise recovering, but the numerical supply is still nearly a million short of the receipts for the first half of 1901.

Increase in Demand for Meats Revealed.

A rough gauge of the increase in the consuming demand for meats is found in the trunk line shipments of provisions from Chicago and Chicago points. These shipments go primarily eastward from the centers of production in the interior, and secondarily southward. For the first twenty-six weeks of this year 652,217 tons of provisions entered into this movement, compared with 572,815 tons last year. The gain of 13.8 per cent over last year amounted to an average of 3,054 tons per week more than the weekly demand for 1901.

The five markets reporting stocks of cut meats had, in round numbers, 245,000,000 pounds of cut meats in stock at the end of June, 1902, against 311,000,000 pounds for the corresponding date in 1901. This is a decrease of 21.2 per cent. At Chicago the stocks were over 15,000,000 pounds below the level of a year ago. At the four other packing centers reporting there was a reduction of 51,000,000 pounds, or 29.1 per cent, from the basis of supply available at the end of June, 1901.

Large Number of Minor Coins Made in July.

A statement issued by the treasury department today shows that during the month just ended the coinage executed at the United States mints aggregated 16,566,000 pieces and was valued at $4,576,800, an increase over July of last year of 8,435,000 pieces, but a decrease in value of $1,045,030. Of the total coinage last month the gold composed 106,000 pieces, with a value of $2,120,000; silver, 7,202,000 pieces, with a value of $2,254,000; and minor coins, 9,168,000, with a value of $202,800. The month just past was remarkable chiefly for the number of minor coins executed.

The state department has been notified by the german embassy that the American army officers who will attend the German army maneuvers in the fall need not bring riding horses. The emperor will personally furnish them with fully equipped mounts, the embassy explained. Maj. Gens. Corbin and Young and Brig. Gen. Wood are the officers assigned to attend the maneuvers.

NATIONAL DEBT IS LARGER.

Liabilities Show an Increase for the Month of July Because of Less Cash in the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the national debt shows that at the close of business July 31, 1902, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $973,-916,367, which is an increase as compared with July 1 of $4,453,126. This increase is accounted for by the reduction in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $931,070,340; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,274,810; debt bearing no interest, $395,-537,816. Total, $1,327,884,966. This amount, however, does not include $841,965,089 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve fund, $150,000,000; trust funds, $841,965,089; general fund, $286,-514,509, including $126,152,991 in national bank depositories. Total, $1,278,479,598, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $924,504,999, leaving a cash balance on hand of $353,974,599.

MINE DISASTER KILLS SCORES.

Sixty-seven Bodies Brought Out After an Explosion and 100 More Are Still Entombed.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 1.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the Mount Kembla colliery at Wollongong. Up to the last reports sixty-seven bodies had been recovered and 140 of the miners had been rescued. It is believed that 100 others are still entombed and there is little hope of their rescue. A portion of the colliery is on fire. Parliament adjourned as a mark of sympathy for the relatives of the victims.

ENGLISH PLANS TO FIGHT MORGAN

Anti-American Ship Combine Slow in Forming, but Is Expected.

KING WILL HAVE PARADE.

Now Declared Coronation March Will Follow the Original Program.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 2, 3 a. m.—The anti-Morgan shipping combination has not yet been formed, but consultations are still in progress. The best information obtainable is indefinite and indicates that the Canadian Pacific will not be the main resource of the combination. The chief shipping interests interested in the subsidy proposals are the Elder-Dempster and Allan lines and Sir Christopher Furness, and they have not reached a working agreement which can be made the basis of definite negotiations between the colonial officials and the imperial government for a mail service on the Atlantic. Sir Alfred Jones and Furness are so closely associated in business operations that a final agreement is expected by the Canadian officials, but the negotiations may be transferred from London to Ottawa.

A fast Atlantic service under British control is still predicted with an air of quiet confidence by the Canadian ministers, and a corresponding service in the Pacific between Canada and Australia is regarded as an inevitable sequel.

The American fleet is not expected to take part in the naval review. The battleship Illinois will be in dry dock for a month, and the remaining vessels are out of the way in French waters. Foreign governments will not be invited to send ships to the naval review, which with a single exception will be a British demonstration. The Japanese ships will anchor at Spithead, apparently because there is a dual alliance in the far east and because there are state reasons for emphasizing the fact.

Tide of Tourist Travel.

The returning tide of tourist travel is setting in early this season. Both the St. Paul and Campania will be well filled today. Senator Aldrich and the Chinese princes and envoys are among the more distinguished travelers on the American line.

Commercial traffic between England and the United States has become more important than tourist traffic. If steamship managers can be believed American commercial travelers are swarming in the great English provincial towns, but are doing their work quietly. One of the best informed consuls reports that they do not wish anything said about new enterprises, but prefer to escape observation and sell goods without creating alarm and jealousy in trade circles and starting unnecessary discussions in the newspapers.

Grocers Entertain Chamberlain.

Lord Kitchener and Joseph Chamberlain last evening received the freedom of the Grocers' company of the City of London and were subsequently the principal guests at the company's banquet. Secretary Chamberlain made an eloquent reference to the birth of that imperial spirit which had carried the empire triumphantly through one of the most critical passages in its history and declared that as a result of the war they had realized a new and fruitful conception of their imperial destiny without any huckstering or calculation about profit or loss. He also predicted that the colonial conference would be productive of good results.

I. N. F.

KING TO SEE BOTHA AND DE WET

Kitchener Will Meet Boer Generals at Southampton When They Arrive on Aug. 16.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It has been arranged that Gen. Kitchener will go to Southampton to meet Gens. Botha, Delarey, and De Wet on Aug. 16, the day of the naval review there. The king will receive them and Earl Roberts and Gen. Kitchener immediately the Boer leaders arrive. Mr. Steyn, ex-president of the Orange Free State, is due to arrive at Southampton tomorrow, and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, formerly Boer delegates, have arrived from Holland. They intend to transship Mr. Steyn in the harbor to a Dutch steamer, which will take him to Scheveningen, where Prof. Winkler, a specialist, will treat him for sunstroke and paralysis.

CATHOLIC INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

Of 6,000 Religious Schools in France All but 400 Comply with the Law.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 1.—President Loubet presided over a meeting of the cabinet at Rambouillet today. M. Combes, the prime minister, explained the situation in regard to the religious associations law and the action of the congregations affected. He said that out of 6,000 who came under the terms of his circular for the enforcement of the law about one-half had acted in good faith. The rest, with the exception of about 400, have expressed a willingness to submit. These latter were awaiting the president's signature to a decree of closure. This the president signed and the affair was reported as closed.

JAPAN TRUSTS TO AMERICA.

Dispute Over Ownership of Marcus Island Treated Calmly by Tokio Press.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

TOKIO, Aug. 1.—The Japanese press treats the Marcus island question calmly. Public opinion is evidently convinced that the United States may be trusted to act with strict justice in the matter. The island is interested by three roads, all of Japanese construction, communicating with a hamlet where there is a Japanese colony, owning schooners which ply regularly to the Bonin islands. The so-called guano deposits are illusory, the island being mostly covered with vegetation. It is subject to heavy rains, which wash away the guano.

SWISS ENVOYS ARE CHANGED.

Dispute Between Italy and Switzerland Results in a Number of Diplomatic Transfers.

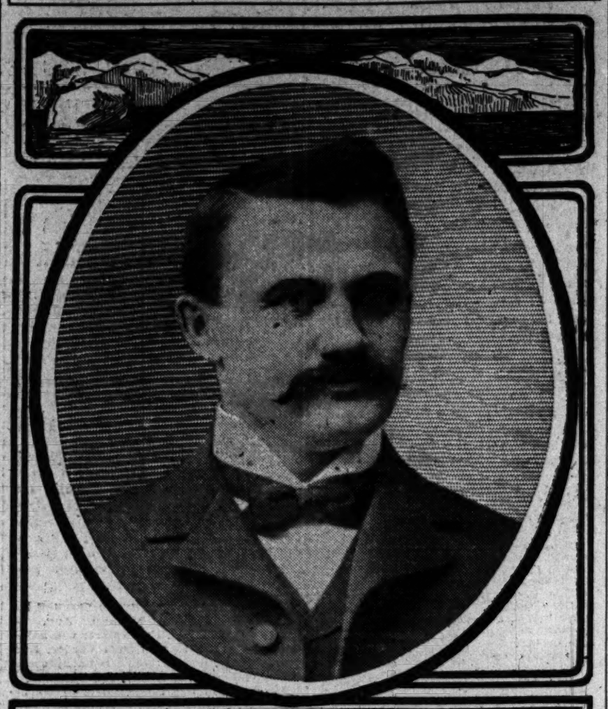
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERNE, Aug. 1.—The recent settlement of the dispute between Italy and Switzerland has resulted in several changes among the Swiss diplomatic representatives. J. B. Pioda, the Swiss minister at Washington, has been transferred to Rome, Dr. Carlin, who was the Swiss minister at Rome at the time of the diplomatic rupture with Italy, will go to London. Dr. C. D. Bourcart, the present representative of Switzerland at London, has been offered the post at Washington, but has declined it.

Secretary Root in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Secretary of War Root and Gen. Horace Porter, the American ambassador to France, who arrived at Havre last night on the La Savoie, went to the American embassy this morning. The secretary said he came here on purely private matters and would join Mrs. Root at Carlsbad tomorrow. Gen. Leonard Wood had hastened his departure for the purpose of visiting his wife, who is ill at Santander. Afterwards he will go to Germany to witness the army maneuvers.

AMERICAN EXPLORER BACK FROM THE ARCTICS



EVELYN B. BALDWIN.

The head of the celebrated Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition has been forced to return from the arctics with his playship because the reserve of food was getting low and because of the destruction of the expedition's sledges. He arrived at Honningsvaag, Norway, yesterday. He reports a successful year's work in establishing food depots for the final dash for the pole.

REAL WAR IN COLOMBIA.

FIERCE BATTLE RAGES AT AGUA DULCE SINCE JULY 29.

Insurgent Troops Commanded by Gen. Herrara Attack the Government Intrenchments—After Several Hours' Fighting a Truce Is Declared to Bury the Dead—Rebels Reputed to Have Lost 200 In Killed—Struggle Resumed—Result Not Yet Known.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PANAMA, Aug. 1.—A battle between the Colombian government troops and the revolutionists under Gen. Herrera has been in progress since Tuesday, July 29, when the revolutionary forces began to attack Agua Dulce.

At 5 o'clock Thursday morning the best battalions of the revolutionary forces attacked the government intrenchments with fierce courage. That same afternoon the white flag was raised in their camp and they asked for an armistice during which they could bury their dead. This was granted.

The losses of the rebels up to Wednesday, July 30, were reported at over 200, while the government forces had had eight men killed and eleven wounded.

At the expiration of the time of armistice the engagement recommenced with the same fierceness. Nine government battalions which had not taken part in the fight were still being held in reserve last night.

Gen. Salazar, governor of Panama, has received a letter from the government general, Morales Berti, saying he is enthusiastic as to the outcome and that he hopes to win a battle which will decide the fate of the isthmus. Gen. Salazar, in his turn, is doing everything in his power to help Gen. Berti. At 3 o'clock this afternoon he dispatched further supplies of provisions and ammunition for Berti's army at Agua Dulce.

The peace commissioners, who left here July 29 on the British steamer Cana to visit the revolutionary general, Herrera, near Agua Dulce, returned to Panama at noon today.

They were unable to fulfill their mission because of the battle between Herrera's forces and the government troops.

KING'S CURE IS PERMANENT.

London Daily Mail Declares Edward VII. Will Not Undergo a Second Operation.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 2, 3 a. m.—The Daily Mail says it is in a position to state that there is no question of any second operation on the king being contemplated. It adds that there is every reason to expect that his majesty is well on the road to permanent recovery without further surgical treatment of any kind.

LOS ALAMOS EARTHQUAKE NOT SERIOUS AS REPORTED.

Town in Southern California Is Badly Shaken, but Property Loss Will Not Exceed $4,000.

Los Alamos, Cal., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—The sensational reports of great damage to property by the series of earthquakes which have shaken Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties have been greatly exaggerated.

There have been a number of earthquakes since last Sunday, some of them severe, but the reports of great fissures in the earth and similar stories of havoc are untrue. Within the limits of Los Alamos the property damage will probably amount to $4,000.

Several slight shocks were experienced this morning, but no damage beyond further dismaying the inhabitants of the town.

A great many chimneys have been taken down because of their weak construction, and a great deal of damage actually done must unquestionably be attributed to faulty masonry and the unfitness of various structures to withstand even the slightest earthquake.

Since the initial shock of Sunday, which was most severe, vibrations have continued with unabated vigor and at close intervals. Window glass is shattered from time to time, but the vibrations have diminished in force.

Several narrow escapes from death are reported. Arthur Foxen, a young man, was asleep in a room at the rear of Wickendam's store when the shock came last night. The fall of the big safe blocked his exit through the door. He turned to the window, but could not for a moment raise it. That delay saved his life, for an instant afterward the top of the rear wall crashed down past the window, freeing its fastening and giving him exit.

TAKES REINS AT PRINCETON.

Woodrow Wilson Formally Succeeds Dr. Patton as Head of the New Jersey Institution.

Princeton, N. J., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Woodrow Wilson, Princeton's new president, officially entered upon his duties as head of the institution today. President Patton yesterday completed his fourteen years of administration, and this morning handed over the reins to President Wilson. When seen tonight President Wilson said that he had been informed by the committee that the date of his inauguration has been set for Oct. 25.

CLERKS RIOT AND SMASH.

STOREKEEPERS WHO REFUSE TO CLOSE ARE SUFFERERS.

Union Salesmen and Their Friends Attack Four Places of Business in Milwaukee Avenue, Breaking Windows and Doing Other Damage—Police Answer a Hurry Up Call and Make Arrests—Panama Hat Is the Signal for the Trouble to Begin.

It required only the lifting of a broad brimmed panama hat last night to produce a shower of mud, sticks, vegetables, and stones along Milwaukee avenue that shattered windows and disfigured the fronts of four stores which were open for business.

Retail clerks who are endeavoring to have the stores of the northwest side close on Wednesday and Friday nights led in the demonstration and were joined by a crowd of riotous sympathizers. Only for the arrival of a patrol wagon loaded with policemen serious damage might have resulted. As it was, over $500 loss was sustained by storekeepers.

Two boys, John Matags, 615 Holt avenue, and Charles Miller, 21 Fry street, were arrested for disorderly conduct and taken to the West North avenue police station.

March and Then Throw Stones.

It was the regular Friday night demonstration of the retail clerks' union, but the first to be accompanied by a show of violence.

Two hundred members of the organization assembled at Noble street and Milwaukee avenue early in the evening and started to march along Milwaukee avenue. Their procession was quickly swelled in numbers by hundreds of men and boys.

The first halt was made in front of Joseph Rosenberg's store, 703 Milwaukee avenue. A young man who wore a big panama hat stepped up to the store entrance and asked Rosenberg to close his store. He received a prompt refusal. Then, with a sweeping bow, the young man stepped back on the sidewalk, removing his hat. It was a signal to the crowd, and the next moment the air was thick with stones, mud, and other rubbish. Two large plate glass windows were smashed and with yells and jeers the crowd moved on.

Millinery Store Suffers.

The millinery store of Rabinovich & Ogus, 923 Milwaukee avenue, paid a heavy penalty when the man with the panama hat came along. Business was rushing as the crowd assembled before the store, and the proprietors were not willing to close the doors. The panama hat was raised and another fusillade of stones followed. Nearly every window was smashed and the display goods were more or less damaged.

A call for the police was made by the proprietors, but the crowd had melted away when the patrol wagon arrived.

G. J. Willmer, a dealer in men's furnishings at 687 Milwaukee avenue, was another victim of the clerks and their friends. The lifting of the hat cost him three plate glass windows and a nervous shock that will last for days.

Still another victim was D. Drozdovich, who has a shoe store at Will street and Milwaukee avenue. The worst that happened to Drozdovich's store was the application of a coating of mud to the front.

CRUELTY TO THE MEN ON THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT DENIED.

Officers Refute Stories of Wholesale Desertions and Dissatisfaction on the Part of Members of the Crew.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Stories of varying character have been sent from Oyster Bay about the desertions from the Mayflower, all of which are denied. One account which has been circulated freely around Oyster Bay was that the men formally protested to the officers about the quality of the bread and meat, declaring that the bread was musty and the meat had turned green. Another source of grievance was said to be the canteen, which was established when the ship came to Oyster Bay, it being charged that this was done to get the sailors to spend their money there, and that they were forced to it by the conditions of their rations.

Commander Gleaves said this afternoon that there had been a great deal of exaggeration in these tales. Since he brought the ship to Oyster Bay there had been three desertions, and while at Brooklyn two men had left. All the deserters were from the engineers' department, where the work was hard.

The president's views on the revived subject of tariff revision will be made known in his speeches on the New England trip, on which he will start three weeks from today.

Because of the importance which has been attached by some to the deliverance of the Iowa state convention on this question, the president feels that an early expression from him may clear the atmosphere.

The president will be in the west when the New York state convention meets at Saratoga in September. A draft of the platform will probably be sent here for his consideration before he takes his departure for Detroit on Sept. 19.

Bargains in rates to California, Pacific northwest, Utah, Colorado. Personally conducted parties. Judson-Alton Ex'ns, 949 Marquette Bldg., Chi.

CUBA ON VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY.

Revenues of Island Republic Fall to One-Eighth of Former Volume.

PALMA IS IN DESPAIR.

Feeling Grows Among the Better Classes That Annexation Is Only Remedy.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Cuba's troubles are multiplying rapidly. The last calamity which has befallen the island republic is the total falling off in the customs receipts, which is largely responsible for the renewal of annexation agitation on the part of the substantial men of the island.

There is a feeling of gloom throughout Cuba and according to reliable reports received here there is a general belief in the island that the government will not be able to weather the storm and that annexation is the only salvation of the island.

When Gov. Wood turned the government over to the Cubans the customs receipts amounted to approximately $40,000 a day. Advices received here indicate that the receipts have fallen to about $5,000 a day, and a suspicion exists that former Spanish methods are being practiced to some extent. In order to conceal the real state of affairs the daily financial reports are not published.

Lack of Reciprocity to Blame.

This large decrease in the revenues of the island is due in a considerable degree to the failure of the adoption of a reciprocity arrangement with Cuba. When congress adjourned without enacting legislation of this character the hopes of the Cubans were blasted, as commercial depression stared them in the face. They could not market their crop, their prospective incomes were dissipated, and as a result the people did not have money with which to purchase the goods.

Imports into the island decreased, and there was naturally a large drop in the customs receipts. Predictions are freely made here that before congress has been in session many days there will be an appeal from the island for annexation to the United States.

Matters Grow Steadily Worse.

For some time reports have been coming to Washington which show that matters in Cuba are going from bad to worse. The cities which were so clean when the Americans left are now in a filthy condition, and the magnificent school system which was established by the United States is already in a state of decay.

Now President Palma is having difficulty in paying salaries, and he is making a brave effort to reduce the pay roll to the lowest possible notch, but the revenues fall off too fast for him to accomplish much.

TYPHOON RAGING AT MANILA.

Ocean Waves Break Into the Canals and Flood the Cholera Infected Districts.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANILA, Aug. 1.—A second typhoon has been prevailing here for a day or two. The velocity of the wind was high and the storm cleansed Manila thoroughly. The sea was forced into the canals and flooded the districts where cholera has been raging. The result is that there were only twenty-five deaths in the last twenty-four hours.

Delayed telegrams from various points throughout the archipelago bring reports of heavy storms. Numerous wrecks of small vessels are reported in addition to the loss of three coastwise steamships.

Civil Rule for Paragua.

Capt. Phillips of the Tenth infantry has been appointed governor of the island of Paragua. This is the island which the syndicate organized by Prince Poniatowski of San Francisco claims to control under a concession from the sultan of Sulu. The matter has been in dispute for over a year.

Katipunan Club Broken Up.

A force of constabulary discovered recently an extensive Katipunan organization in Tabayas province and captured the headquarters and records of the organization. When the police attacked the headquarters the natives fled, leaving six prisoners and one dead man. A confession made by a prisoner and the documents taken revealed the existence of an extensive active organization.

CHICAGO MEN IN SWITZERLAND.

Olympian Games Delegates Promised Support and Official Recognition for Sports of 1904 by President Zemp.

BERNE, Aug. 1.—President Zemp of Switzerland today received the Olympian games delegates, Judge John Barton Payne, La Verne W. Noyes, and H. J. Furber Jr. of Chicago, and listened attentively to an explanation of the plans for the games made by Mr. Furber. The president, who was interested and asked a number of questions, said: "I will follow with the greatest interest the development of the games, and will use my best efforts towards official participation on the part of Switzerland. I will immediately recognize the games in the Official Journal."

Notes from Foreign Lands.

LONDON—J. Pierpont Morgan will sail for New York on Aug. 3.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—The Rt. Rev. F. Ulloa y Larios, Roman Catholic bishop of Nicaragua, is dead.

BERLIN—At today's meeting of the tariff commission of the reichstag it was agreed to continue the existing duties on steel rails.

LONDON—The will of the late Lord Fauncefote, formerly British ambassador at Washington, was probated today. The estate amounts to $318,940.

LONDON—The conference of colonial premiers today was again taken up with consideration of the tariff and shipping questions. The final meeting will be held Aug. 8.

PEKIN—The Wai wu pu (foreign office) has notified the American minister that the government troops have killed between 300 and 400 rioters in Szechuan and have restored perfect order in that province.

BERLIN—The kaiser has sent a pressing invitation to Lord Kitchener to visit Germany. The imperial letter states that the entire German army would esteem it a privilege to be allowed to welcome so distinguished a soldier.

KEEP YOUR STOMACH WELL

Everything depends on the stomach. Horsford's Acid Phosphate CURES habitual stomach weakness, improves appetite, digestion and nutrition, and removes the cause of headaches and wakefulness. It is a splendid TONIC for all weak conditions, quickly improving general health. Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

CALIFORNIA

AND RETURN

$50

This is the price for first-class tickets on sale August 2d to 10th inclusive, good on the new sumptuously equipped trans-continental train, THE OVERLAND LIMITED. *Most luxurious train in the world.* Electric lighted throughout. Leaves Chicago daily 8 p. m. Less than three days to the coast. *The best of everything.*

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys.

Ticket Offices 212 and 193 CLARK STREET. Telephone CENTRAL 721

THE WORLD'S MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL

BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS, Sick Headache, Constipation, Wind, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver & Female Ailments.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Eng., and 365 Canal Street, New York. Sold everywhere in boxes, 10c. and 25c.

Lackawanna Railroad

$18 to New York

3 Splendid Trains Every Day

Solid Vestibuled New Pullmans Luxurious Coaches, Smokers, Dining Cars, Observation Cars

The Scenic Line

Tickets, 103 Adams St.

GEO. A. CULLEN, General Western Passenger Agent.

Closed after one o'clock today.

"Make a note on't."
Clothes till one; fixings too.
Close to one, 'tending you.
Closed at one; we're through.

F. M. ATWOOD,

THE ROGERS, PEET & Co. CLOTHING

"ATWOOD BLDG.," Cor. Clark and Madison

We fill orders by mail.

Open Day and Night

The feed of The SWAN Fountain Pen

It never sleeps, gets lazy, balks nor blots. This feed is adjustable and simple and will furnish the desired amount of ink for every stroke of the pen. Your money back if dissatisfied.

MABIE, TODD & BARD, 96 State St., Stewart Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

"RATHER DULL!"

Is a common expression used by business-men who do not advertise in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

COLORADO and Return $25

for first-class round-trip tickets, on sale Aug. 1st to 14th inclusive.

Only one night on the road on

The Colorado Special

The best of everything.

Leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m.
Arrives Omaha 7:00 a. m.

Arrives Denver 7:50 next evening. Another good train leaves Chicago daily, 11:30 p. m., with free reclining chair cars, Pullman first-class, and tourist sleepers to Denver without change. The booklet, "Facts About Colorado," free at

Chicago North-Western & Union Pacific Railways.

TICKET OFFICES 212 & 193 Clark St. Tel. Cent. 721.

PROPOSALS

For steam and electrical machinery, pole line, etc., for municipal electric lighting plant for the city of Clintonville, Wisconsin.

Sealed proposals will be received at the city of Clintonville, Wisconsin, until noon of August 20, 1902, for furnishing all the labor, material and apparatus necessary for the construction of a complete electric lighting plant for said city in accordance with the plans and specifications on file with the City Clerk.

All bids must be addressed to the "CITY CLERK, CLINTONVILLE, WISCONSIN," and indorsed on the outside of the envelope, "BIDS FOR THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT."

Each bidder must deposit with his bid a certified bank check for an amount equal to three per cent (3%) of the amount of his proposal, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the city of Clintonville, Wisconsin, which sum shall be forfeited to the city of Clintonville in case the bidder refuses or neglects to enter into a contract with the said city, pursuant to the terms of his bid and the plans and specifications on file, within five days after he shall be notified of the acceptance of his bid [unless otherwise ordered by the council]. Checks deposited with rejected bids will be returned to the owner.

The bidder whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish with his contract a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the mayor and the lighting committee of the city of Clintonville, Wisconsin, in such amount not exceeding the amount of his bid, as the lighting committee shall determine, conditioned on the full and faithful performance of his contract. Another bond for the full amount of the contract running to the people of the state of Wisconsin will be required, conditioned for payment of wages earned and material furnished in the performance of the contract, to be approved by the mayor and the lighting committee of the city of Clintonville, Wisconsin. On the proper execution of the contract and bonds the guarantee deposit will be returned to the contractor.

Copies of the specifications may be seen at the office of the City Clerk, Clintonville, Wisconsin, or at the offices of A. W. Richter, Mechanical Engineer, and R. V. Swenson, Electrical Engineer, Madison, Wisconsin.

The council expressly reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to waive any irregularity in any proposal.

[Signed] FRANK GAUSE, City Clerk.

Dated at Clintonville, Wisconsin, this 28th day of July, 1902.

PROPOSALS.

South Park Commissioners.

Proposals will be received by the South Park Commissioners at their office, 57th-st. and Cottage Grove-av., until 2:30 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, August 13, 1902, for the furnishing, delivering and dumping of approximately thirteen hundred (1,300) cubic yards of clay in Jackson Park. Specifications can be obtained at the above-named office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the South Park Commissioners, or currency, in the sum of one hundred ($100.00) dollars, as a guaranty of the good faith of the bidder.

The South Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

E. G. SHUMWAY, Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 31, 1902.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 a. m., Aug. 30, 1902, and then publicly opened, for construction and repair of dams and shore protections between Rock Island, Ill., and Burlington, Ia., and between Burlington, Ia., and Hannibal, Mo. Information on application. C. McD. TOWNSEND, Major, Engineers.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—ABLE-BODIED unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States; of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 82 West Madison-st., 426 South State-st., 194 South Clark-st., Chicago; Danville, Elgin or Princeton, Ill.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 28, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging at Menominee Harbor and River, Mich., and Green Bay Harbor, Wis., will be received here until 12 noon, standard time, August 15, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. J. G. WARREN, Major, Engineers.

THE TRIBUNE—ALWAYS RELIABLE.

INSPECTOR STIRS UP WINEROOMS.

Lavin Makes a Tour of the Levee and Finds Many Violations of the Law.

TO REPORT ON CALUMET.

Unable to Decide if McWhorter Is an Offender, He Refers Case to O'Neill.

As a result of the renewed interest taken by the police in the enforcement of the ordinance against winerooms, following the death of Mrs. Margaret Stewart in O'Hara's place at 2 Wells street early Monday morning, Inspector Lavin of the Harrison street district spent a busy day yesterday, and in the evening summed up his day's work as follows:

Found chairs and tables in rooms above the Eagle saloon in State street, south of Harrison and ordered the rooms closed.

Found two winerooms with doors removed in O'Malley's saloon at Harrison and Clark streets and ordered them torn down.

Found that chairs and tables had been removed from rooms over a number of other saloons in State street, south of Harrison, and ordered the proprietors not to return them.

Calumet Saloon Inspected.

Had Capt. Mahoney make an inspection of the conditions obtaining in the Calumet saloon in Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, and prepare a report to be made to Chief of Police O'Neill today.

Directed Capt. O'Brien of the Cottage Grove avenue station to make a thorough investigation of saloons in his district, and especially those of Emile E. Devic and Thomas G. Vantine, in Cottage Grove avenue, near Sixteenth street, and to remove any semblance of a wineroom or substitute found.

Directed Detectives Smith and Anderson to keep a close watch over the saloon at 567 State street, and known as the "Sunny South," to prevent disorder in the place.

Directed all commanding officers and subordinates to scour the entire division for violations of the wineroom law and order them stopped when found.

Other inspectors acting under orders issued by Chief O'Neill yesterday morning, also directed their subordinates to search for evasions of the wineroom law, and report.

This unusual activity was the result of the declared determination of Chief O'Neill to canvass the entire city and wipe out every wineroom or substitute found.

Chief to Decide McWhorter's Case.

The Calumet saloon is the place from which Pearl Ball, a young girl, was taken about a year ago and died from poison in a cab on her way home. The question of whether Proprietor McWhorter is violating the wineroom law will be taken before the chief today, and, if that official sticks to his oft repeated interpretations of the law, he probably will declare the dozen private rooms in the Calumet to be illegal and order them removed.

The saloon is arranged as a "U," the arms of which lead from the street entrances to a large room at the rear, equipped with chairs and tables, in which men and women gathered and drank last evening while Capt. Mahoney was making the inspection.

In one of these arms is the bar. From the other, which has a separate street entrance, a stairway leads to the restaurant above. To the rear of the stairway, and along both sides of the passage way, are about a dozen small rooms with doors that latch. In these rooms food and liquor are served to customers. McWhorter declares that he is not violating the law.

Says He Is Within the Law.

"I never allow parties of less than four persons to be served in these rooms, if they are men and women," he said. "I serve meals in them and drinks with or without the meals. I understand that when I do not allow mixed companies of less than four persons in them I am keeping within the law."

Inspector Lavin did not know whether McWhorter was violating the law or not, and will submit the findings of Capt. Mahoney to Chief O'Neill and let him decide. The chief has said that under his interpretation of the wineroom ordinance the saloon cannot consist of more than one room besides the barroom in which drinks may be served.

These private rooms were in operation in the Calumet before the present wineroom law was passed, and it is said McWhorter declined to remove them, claiming he was not violating the law.

Saloon Man Gets Orders.

One West Madison street saloonkeeper called on the chief during the day and pleaded that he be allowed some concessions as he had not understood the law and would have to go to some expense in remodeling his saloon.

"You are allowed one large room with tables at the rear of the barroom," the chief told him, "and a small private office. No drinking will be permitted in the office. That is as liberal a construction of the law as I will tolerate. If some one has misinformed you that is not my fault."

The chief especially directed Inspector Lavin to investigate the specific evasions of the law enumerated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The chief is anxious to put an end to the private rooms above the saloons by which many levee saloonkeepers are evading the wineroom law.

"I will make a clean sweep," said the chief later. "I have instituted a canvass of the city, and if there are any winerooms or substitutes found I will have the patrolman and his lieutenant up on charges. I want every person who knows of violations of the wineroom ordinance to bring me such information, and I will see that the men in charge of that district enforce the law."

Working on Stewart Case.

The chief yesterday directed Inspector Campbell to make a thorough canvass of the saloons in Kinzie street, between Wells and Orleans, in an effort to trace the course traveled Sunday night by Mrs. Margaret Stewart of Lake Forest, who was found dead early Monday morning in a wineroom in O'Hara's saloon in Wells street. Evidence brought to the police yesterday indicates that the woman had spent several hours in the vicinity of the O'Hara saloon before she entered the place.

Gough and James Grant were arraigned at the Chicago avenue police court yesterday, the former on a charge of murder, and the latter on a charge of being an accessory, and the hearing continued until Monday. Grant was released on a renewal of his bond for $2,500. The inquest will be resumed this morning.

The funeral of Mrs. Stewart was held in Lake Forest yesterday and the church was filled with friends and neighbors of the deceased.

WOMAN IS READY TO DIE TO SAVE GOATS FROM RAID.

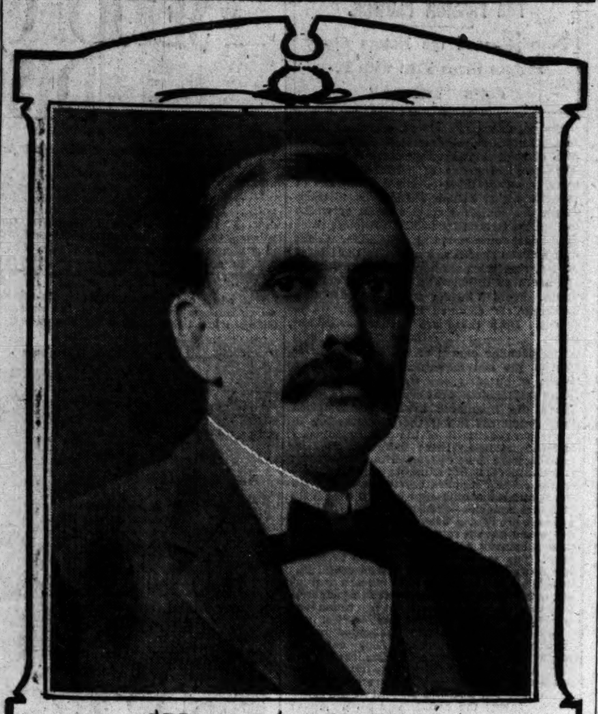
Leads a Small Army of Armed Men and Will Give Battle to Hostile Cattle Men if Another Attack Is Made.

Grand Junction, Colo., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Ready to die if necessary to save the lives of her angora goats, Mrs. Nancy B. Irving has gathered together a force of armed men under her own leadership to guard her ranch in Pinon mesa from a second raid of cattle men, who, several days ago, descended upon the place, wantonly killing 600 of the valuable little animals. The cattle men who wish to rid the country of the goats, which they claim are destructive to the ranges, are among the wealthiest in that country.

Dies from Bite of Dog.

From a small wound on the forefinger, inflicted by the bite of a pet dog, O. T. Rowe, 10100 Lowe avenue, died early yesterday morning at the County hospital. Rowe was bitten April 4. A short time later the dog bit Mrs. Rowe and Frank Stockwell, a brother-in-law of Rowe. Symptoms of hydrophobia developed in Rowe, and he went to the County hospital. Stockwell and Mrs. Rowe were sent to the Pasteur institute as soon as the condition of Rowe was diagnosed. They will recover.

IN CHARGE OF THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.



CHARLES J. HAPPEL.

By the retirement of Daniel D. Healy, warden of the Cook county hospital, Charles J. Happel, who was Mr. Healy's first assistant, is left in charge. Mr. Happel was warden of the hospital in 1895, when he was succeeded by Warden Graham. The county board probably will leave the appointment of hospital warden to the new board that will be elected this fall. Mr. Happel's friends believe he will be the choice of the new board, if it is republican, as he carries Mr. Healy's indorsement.

SIX UNIONS CALL STRIKE.

SPIRIT OF UNREST SPREADS IN ORGANIZED LABOR.

Boilermakers Begin War on Shops of National Association, Three of Which Grant Demands—Electrical Workers Walk Out of Chicago Edison Company's Plant and Interfere with Work on Numerous Buildings —Messenger Boys Go on Frolic.

Six strikes occupied the attention of labor leaders yesterday, and from indications two more will be called today. Not for months have the unions been as restive as now, and most of the younger organizations are preparing for struggles which they hope will bring them shorter hours and higher wages.

Coupled with the strikes now on foot have come disquieting rumors from the employers of the labor troubles—will come to a crisis before the end of the coming week.

The unions out on a strike yesterday are as follows:

Boilermakers and Helpers' union, 2,300 men; struck for higher wages in shops of the National Boilermakers' association.

Electrical Workers' union No. 132; called out the 75 men working on the contracts of the Chicago Edison company.

Solar Printers' union; called out the 40 men working for the firms they allege have been sending work to nonunion houses.

Rotary Fanmakers' union, 150 men, boys, and girls; struck for higher wages than those now paid by Enterprise Vending company, Lake and La Salle streets.

Messenger boys of the A. D. T. and errand boys of the wholesale houses; struck for 75 cents a day; number involved is unknown.

Beer Bottlers' union, 200 men; issued a call for general strike to aid the men who recently walked out at the Standard, Atlas, and Tosetti plants.

Boilermakers' Strike Begins.

The boilermakers' strike began promptly at the appointed hour of 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and by 9 the officers claimed that not a union man was at work. The men were warned to prepare for a long struggle and many of them left town to accept places in other cities. Pickets were ordered to watch every shop of the National Boilermakers' association and by noon had the strike well advanced.

The offices of the union at 79 Randolph street were quiet and almost deserted at 1 o'clock, when Business Agent M. C. Farrell and President J. T. Troeger were surprised to receive messages from three of the firms asking for a conference. At 6 o'clock the officers claimed that the following firms had signed and that three more of the twenty-three involved had promised to do so today: Allis-Chalmers company, Down Draft company, and the Peter Hamler Blast and Tank company. The George E. Corbett company asked for a conference, which will be granted early today. The men are to get 35 cents an hour for indoor and 50 cents an hour for outdoor work from the firms that signed.

It was discovered during the day that many of the employers had posted a notice that they would give a 5 per cent increase after Aug. 1 to all who remained at work.

Electrical Workers Walk Out.

The electrical workers showed the true scope of their strike early yesterday when ninety-five men employed by the Chicago Edison company left their places because they were asked to work with nonunion men. The strike immediately affected the new Marshall Field building, the Auditorium Annex, the Butler building, corner of Lake and Clinton streets, and St. Jarlath's church. Other firms will be reached today, and the strike may spread to the Tremont house, which is being refitted for the Northwestern university.

Men, Boys, and Girls Quit.

About 100 men and boys struck during the morning at the Enterprise Vending company, and soon after forty-five girls left their places. They claim that they are receiving but $1.50 for a nine hour day, and they want $2 for the same time. They have to make 1,000 fans during the nine hours, and should they finish that number before the end of the day they are docked if they do not continue, though they receive no pay for the extra work. Should they make less than 1,000 they are docked. They want this system abolished and the wage scale regulated according to their hours.

Messenger Boys Out Again.

The messengers of the American District Telegraph company went on their fourth strike. They still want the same wages as are being paid the Western Union and Postal boys, and claim the management of the A. D. T. has taken no steps to meet their demands. They formed in a procession and marched through the streets until tired. Then a committee went to Organizer J. J. Fitzpatrick for advice. Fitzpatrick induced them to return after a short talk, and then got into communication with the management. If the boys do not get their terms today they will strike and remain out.

The stationary engineers want an eight hour day and are talking strike. The laundry girls threaten to walk out before today if their wages are not bettered, and the telephone girls are awaiting the monthly shift of positions before declaring their intentions, though most of them want a strike.

GRAVE DIGGERS ON STRIKE

CONCORDIA CEMETERY IS TIED UP BY A WALKOUT.

Men Who Build the "Houses That Last Till Doomsday" Quit Work When They Are Refused an Advance in Wages, and a Notice Is Posted That No Further Burials Can Take Place for the Present—Threaten Trouble if Labor Is Imported.

Grave diggers are the latest branch of labor to go on strike.

Twenty-five strong they walked out of Concordia cemetery yesterday and declared they would not return until the cemetery association would agree to pay them $50 a month for building "the houses that last till doom's day." At present they are earning $45 a month.

"We won't stand for any imported labor, either," said Charles Schursheim, leader of the strikers. "If the cemetery people try to fill our places there will be trouble."

Soon after the diggers threw down their spades the following notice was posted by William Miller, superintendent of the cemetery:

THERE WILL BE NO MORE BURIALS IN CONCORDIA CEMETERY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

Trouble Has Been Growing.

The trouble, which, it is said, may spread to Forest Home, Waldheim, and other cemeteries, began a month ago. At that time the regular force was not sufficient and the cemetery officials hired extra men to work by the day, paying them more for this "piece" work than the regular diggers were receiving.

The extra men, it is said, were pledged to secrecy, but soon the regulars learned of the discrimination and demanded more money. The cemetery officials asked for time to consider the matter and finally agreed to grant an increase of $2.50 a month. The men adhered to their original demand and threatened to strike should it not be granted.

The crisis came yesterday when the monthly pay envelopes were opened. The demand had been rejected. Without further parley the diggers laid down their spades and walked out of the cemetery gates. Supt. Miller did not know they were gone until some time after.

Today, it is said, an attempt will be made to form a union of all the grave diggers in the city. At present they are unorganized, but the Concordia workmen declare they will stick together till the finish, union or no union.

Funeral Parties Turned Back.

As a result of the strike only two burials were held yesterday at Concordia. Three funeral parties were turned away, as graves had not been dug and no one could be found to perform the work.

When the funeral processions appeared at the gates they were notified for the first time that the burials could not take place because of the strike of the grave diggers, and the processions were forced to turn back.

Burials at Concordia on Sunday average about fifteen, and the cemetery officials hope to have a working force on hand by that time.

"We must make some arrangements at once," said Supt. Miller. "Either we must yield to the demands of the men or else we must hire others to do the work. I do not anticipate any trouble should new men be hired, although the strikers have informed us they would resist such a course."

Calls It Skilled Labor.

"This grave digging business is skilled labor," explained Charles Paul, one of the strikers, last night. "Forty-five dollars a month is a stingy price for a man who can dig a good grave, and we've got to have more. We will stay out till we get it."

"Men who dig in the streets get as much as we do," declared Fritz Rehmer, another of the strikers. "Digging in the streets requires no skill, and besides it is more cheerful. A man ought to be paid something extra for working in a graveyard."

Rehmer estimated that if the proposed union is formed it will have something like 200 members.

"Once we get organized," he said, "we will demand at least $60 a month and have something to say about the hours as well."

HURT BY AUTOMOBILE CRASH.

Runaway Horse Collides with Machine and Two Occupants of Buggy Thrown to Pavement.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith were thrown from their buggy to the pavement last night after their horse had run away and collided with an automobile at Thirty-first street and South Park avenue. Both were slightly injured and were assisted to their rooms at the Woodstock apartments. The runaway caused considerable excitement along South Park avenue, from Twenty-sixth street, and pedestrians and bicycle riders were compelled to hurry to points of safety. The automobile stood at the intersection of Thirty-first street and South Park avenue. It was badly damaged by the collision, and the runaway horse was so badly injured it was shot by a policeman.

HELD AS INSANE TO SECURE CASH.

Declared That Patients at Kankakee Are Not Discharged When Cured.

DOCTOR TELLS OF A CASE.

Rescued Man Who Had Been Treated Cruelly, and Says There Are Others.

Charges were made yesterday that patients are being detained at the Kankakee insane asylum after they are cured, the object being to secure large appropriations from the state for their care. The larger the appropriation the more money "Len" Small and his crowd have to "reward" party workers.

The republican state committee, too, would profit by such a transaction. With the asylum crowded a great many attendants are employed and most of these are assessed 5 per cent of their earnings for the "good of the cause."

Dr. Asher Gluck, 291 North Carpenter street, who makes the charge, asserts that a society should be formed to see that the asylum is investigated from top to bottom.

"It seems strange," said he, "that we should have a humane society to care for cats and dogs, but, seemingly, no one to aid the unfortunates who are locked up in the asylum. There are 2,300 patients in Kankakee, and I believe if a thorough investigation was made, wholly aside from politics, it would be found that many of these patients should be released."

It was Dr. Gluck who last month succeeded in overcoming Supt. Corbus' opposition and securing the release of Thomas McGann, after the latter had been brutally treated and kept in the asylum more than two years. Mr. McGann resides at the Jackson house, Jackson boulevard and Halsted street.

Tells of Brutal Treatment.

"I was railroaded from the county hospital to Kankakee," Mr. McGann said last night. "I was sent there in March, 1900, and the next morning was ordered to get to work and swab up the floors. I objected and was at once knocked down by an attendant, named Bowers. I was kicked and beaten, with the result that two ribs were broken and my spine was injured. Then the attendants threw me on a bench, and I lay there for several hours. One of the doctors held powdered sulphur to my nose and mouth until I was almost suffocated. Then he turned to the attendant and said:

"'That fellow won't say any more; he's gone now.'

"They practically gave me up for dead, rolled me in a rug, and carried me to a ward and threw me on a bed. I lay there for three days and three nights without a mouthful of food. I called to the passing attendants until I was exhausted, but they never even so much as gave me a drink of water during that time.

"Then, finally, a doctor came to me and asked what was the trouble. I told him I had been abused and beaten, but he simply gave me some medicine and left me to get along as best I could.

"When I became better," continued Mr. McGann, "they began to laugh at me and make fun of me. When I was sick ward physicians and nurses would stick bits of plaster on my face. It made me look ridiculous, and they would laugh at me and get other patients to make fun of me. For two years I was kept there and these were the experiences I underwent day after day. I was never allowed to see a friend.

"Finally I got an appeal to Athens lodge, Knights of Pythias, and then Dr. Gluck came down and by his persistence succeeded in securing my release."

Pictured as a Maniac.

"In trying to bring about Mr. McGann's release I was opposed at every step," said Dr. Gluck. "When I went down there they would not let me see him.

"'He's one of the worst lunatics we have; you would better let him remain here,' was the statement of the ward physician.

"I went to Corbus and it was the same thing. They argued that Mr. McGann should be left there. I finally signed a bond, however, and got him away, telling Corbus that I wouldn't leave unless I could take Mr. McGann with me.

"There are scores of patients of the same kind there. Nothing ails them except nervousness, but their friends are turned away with the claim that they are raving maniacs. I saw mothers, fathers, and sisters pleading for their dear ones, but all were turned away with the same answer.

"There are scores of unfortunates there who are doomed for life unless such pressure is brought that the affairs of that institution will be turned upside down."

"Water Cure" Employed.

"The 'water cure' was known at Kankakee before it was practiced in the Philippines," said a former patient, a friend of Dr. May B. Weinberg, who has told of many indignities practiced on patients. "They dump a patient out of bed, twist a towel about the neck to prevent any outcries, and then douse the patient in a bathtub filled with cracked ice and cold water. I remember one patient, Frank Dailey, who was kicked and beaten by two night watchmen, suffering injuries from which he died. But the records will show that his death was attributed to convulsions."

Conferences with Yates.

There was much scurrying around yesterday on the part of Trustees Small, Murphy, and Powell. All were in Chicago and they held a secret conference with Gov. Yates. It was asserted on authority that Murphy had resigned, but that Small had brought pressure to bear to head off acceptance.

Every one in Kankakee understands why Small wants Murphy retained on the board. He was appointed on the understanding that Small should have everything his own way.

The investigation of the asylum by the trustees, as ordered by Gov. Yates, is slated to begin next Monday morning. The three trustees and Supt. Corbus are to be the investigators.

SIR ISRAEL TARTE COMES TO SEE CHICAGO'S HARBOR.

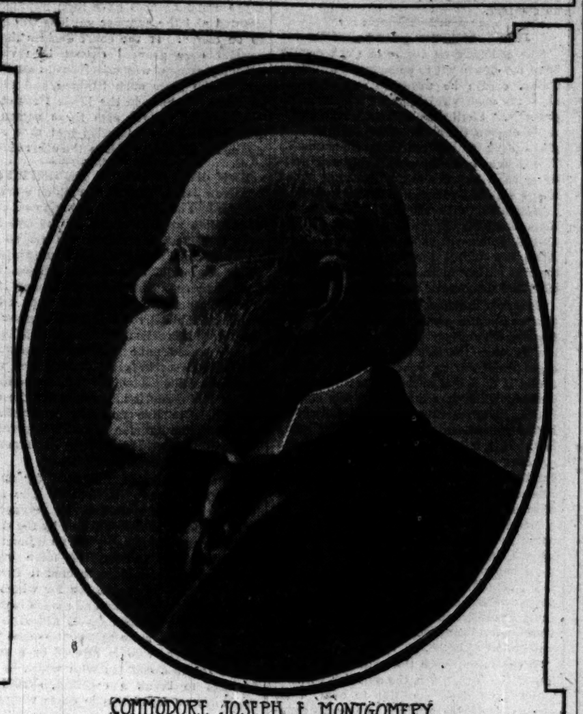
Canadian Minister of Marine Arrives in City on Tour of Inspection Through the Great Lakes on Steam Yacht.

Sir Israel Tarte, Canadian minister of marine, arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon on the steam yacht Lord Stanley, his official boat. Accompanying the minister are James Howden, superintendent of dredging, and Louis Cost, chief engineer of the Canadian department of public works. The party will pass today inspecting Chicago harbor, and will leave tonight for Milwaukee, whence they will go to Georgian bay.

Sir Israel's steamer entered Chicago harbor flying the standards of Great Britain and the United States at her foremast, and docked near the clubhouse of the Chicago Yacht club, where Sir Israel met a number of callers.

"My trip through the great lakes," said Sir Israel, "has been made with a view of familiarizing myself with their commerce as it relates to Canada. On the results of my trip, which are preserved in the form of data, I expect to base my recommendations for improvements in Canadian harbors of the great lakes. There has been considerable study made during the twenty days of our trip, but no definite plans have yet been evolved. On Georgian bay I expect to spend several days inspecting work now in process under the direction of my department. As officials we feel that our voyage has been of immense benefit to us, and that we are better able to judge of Canada's marine needs than ever before."

CONFEDERATE NAVAL HERO DYING IN CHICAGO



COMMODORE JOSEPH E. MONTGOMERY.

Joseph Edward Montgomery, commodore of the confederate fleet on the Mississippi during the civil war and intimate friend of Jefferson Davis, is ill at the residence of his son, Dr. James Montgomery, 183 Cass street. His death is hourly expected. Commodore Montgomery was in active charge at the battle with Commodore Foote at Fort Pillow and again at Memphis, when the confederates were defeated by the federal fleet. Although at the head of the fleet at the time of the battle with Farragut at New Orleans, he was with another squadron farther north and did not participate in the engagement.

Commodore Montgomery is 85 years old. He was born in Carrollton, Ky., and while still a young man engaged in river navigation. When war was declared he offered his services to Jefferson Davis. He was assigned to the staff of Gen. Leonidas Polk and placed in charge of a company of scouts. At the battle of Belmont he attempted the capture of Gen. Grant, who escaped, although his horse was secured by Montgomery, who later returned it to its owner. Shortly after this he was commissioned by Jefferson Davis to construct a fleet on the Mississippi, when the federal vessels were menacing the river towns. He transformed some merchant vessels into warships and was placed in charge of the fleet with the rank of commodore.

His first engagement was at Fort Pillow, where his reputation was made, as he brought off his fleet with credit. Following the battle at New Orleans came the attack by the combined federal fleet at Memphis, when he was defeated and the confederate river fleet destroyed. He then superintended the construction of the gunboat Nashville and took it to Mobile. He was in command at the battle there, when seven boats of Admiral Buchanan's fleet were sunk on mines which Montgomery had lain in Mobile bay. In attempting to cross overland to Texas he was captured by federal troops, but on the conclusion of the war he was pardoned by President Johnson. In 1890 he came to Chicago to live with his son. He lost his eyesight many years ago and has lived a retired life.

ALL MAY QUIT KIOLBASSA

ONE INSPECTOR RESIGNS; OTHERS TALK OF FOLLOWING.

Building Department Scandal, Rumor Says, Is Likely to Result in the Retirement of the Fifteen Assistants—Commissioner Refuses to Abide by the Instructions of the Council Committee and Will Not File Charges Against His Subordinates.

Wholesale resignations of Chicago's building inspectors are threatened. Rumors dating from last week and growing more pronounced each day have it that the whole corps of fifteen men is planning to quit.

Inspector L. M. Cler anticipated the action of his colleagues by resigning yesterday.

"I am going out to make an honest living," he said. "I am resigning voluntarily."

While he was making this announcement Building Commissioner Kiolbassa, who had returned from a week's outing in Wisconsin, was saying:

"I will not submit to the dictation of the aldermen, and I will not file charges against Inspectors Cler, Price, Peters, and Doherty until by investigation I satisfy myself that they should be filed. When I came to the office this morning I said I would file charges today. But when I had read Ald. Snow's letter over carefully, with its 'ordered,' I made up my mind that I would not submit to it without investigation."

Letter That Gives Offense.

The Snow letter to Mr. Kiolbassa was as follows:

Chicago, July 25.—The Hon. Peter Kiolbassa, commissioner of buildings, city hall—Dear Sir: At a meeting of the subcommittee of the health committee charged with the duty of investigating the health and building departments, held today, evidence was presented showing that a building permit was issued May 9, 1902, for a building at 2573 Emerald avenue, the plans for which were not approved by the department of health, so far as the records of that department show.

It was also shown that said permit was issued by Alexander McHugh, an employé of your department, although a permit had been refused on the same plans at an earlier date. From this evidence the committee adopted the following resolution:

"Ordered, that the chairman of the committee be directed to request the commissioner of buildings to institute such investigation as will determine whether Alexander McHugh, an employé of the building department, issued a building permit for a building at 2573 Emerald avenue upon plans not properly stamped and approved by the department of health, and, in case he did, then to prefer with the civil service commissioners charges of neglect of duty against said McHugh." B. W. SNOW, chairman subcommittee.

Another letter referred to Inspector Cler. Mr. Kiolbassa said he would refuse to file charges against McHugh on the ground that his offense was such as might occur to any office in hurried moments.

Kiolbassa Scores the Architects.

Mr. Kiolbassa in the afternoon called on the merit board, and later he said Cler and Price would return to work today, while Doherty and Peters would continue under suspension.

"What do I care for the architects?" Mr. Kiolbassa asked. "Some of them are stiffs and dead beats, and I am not responsible to them. One of them has been particularly prominent in the agitation. He built a courthouse at Rockford and it fell down. Their talk of sticking umbrellas through fire partitions is nonsense. If one of them ever tried to stick an umbrella through a wall of mine I would make him spin."

Tells Why He Quits.

Inspector Cler said, in explaining his resignation:

"I am quitting of my own free will, for it is impossible for a man to do work when he has so large a territory. I am going out to make an honest living. I never took a cent in this office, and do not know a man who did. I stood twenty-second on the list of 222 men who took the civil service examination for this place, and if my writing had been better I would have been higher yet."

"DAN" HANNA'S PARTY IS HERE.

Son of the Senator with a Number of Friends Stops Long Enough to Dine.

A party of the friends of "Dan" Hanna, son of Senator Marcus A. Hanna, passed through Chicago last evening in the Hanna private car on the way to visit young Mr. Hanna's stock farm at Ravenna, O. This is the old farm of Senator Hanna's father, and the senator's son has improved it greatly and takes much pride in it. The party, which has been in the west, stopped over long enough to take dinner at the Auditorium annex.

PLAN TWO NEW DIOCESES.

CATHOLIC REAPPORTIONMENT OF ILLINOIS PROPOSED.

Recommendation for Changes Believed to Have Been Sent to Rome with the Nominations for Successor to Late Archbishop Feehan—Joliet and Rockford Suggested as Centers for Additional Districts, Reducing Chicago and Peoria Territories.

The partition of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago by the creation of one or two more dioceses in the province of Illinois is said to be under consideration by the local church authorities. It is the belief in some quarters that the proposition was sent to Rome by the suffragan bishops, with the result of the nominations recently made for successor to the late Archbishop Feehan.

The reported plan is based on the rapid growth of the archdiocese since its creation in 1880, and because of the difficulties any new man would encounter in taking up the management of the large see. Archbishop Feehan had grown with his charge and is said to have carried in mind the entire business of the archdiocese, but it is considered impossible for any new man to take up the management of the business because of its vastness.

The late archbishop delegated little of the administrative duties to others. He looked after the details in financing new churches and schools, kept in mind the financial standing of each church organization, and attended personally to all the business affairs.

Two New Dioceses Proposed.

The proposed change contemplates the creation of two dioceses with Joliet and Rockford as places of residence for the bishops. The present archdiocese includes all of Illinois north of the southern line of Lee, De Kalb, Grundy, Whiteside, and Kankakee counties.

The plan is to limit the reconstructed archdiocese to Cook county. The proposed Joliet diocese probably will include, besides that portion of the present archdiocese contiguous to that city, a number of counties from the Peoria diocese in the eastern part of the state. The remainder of the part cut away from the archdiocese probably will be included in the Rockford diocese, together with a slice off the northern part of the Peoria diocese, thus making the five dioceses and the one archdiocese in the state more nearly equal in territory and Catholic population.

Suggested Changes in State.

With these changes the church geography of the state will be as follows:

The archdiocese of Chicago, including Cook county.

The diocese of Peoria, of which Bishop Spalding is the head, including the central part of the state.

The diocese of Alton, in charge of Bishop Ryan, in the southwest part of the state.

The diocese of Belleville, of which Bishop Janssen is the head, in the southern part of the state.

The diocese of Joliet, in the eastern part of the state.

The diocese of Rockford, in the northern part of the state.

Partition a Question of Time.

"This partition of the archdiocese will ultimately be brought about," said a Catholic churchman yesterday. "If it was not suggested to Rome in the report of the provincial bishops, it will no doubt be taken up on the appointment of the new archbishop."

"This change will not affect the relation of the archbishop of Chicago to the province, as I understand it," said a Catholic layman, well versed in the rules of the church. "The archbishop will be the metropolitan of the province, no matter how many dioceses it contains. As metropolitan, he exercises no authority within the various dioceses, but is a court of appeals in case of disputes to which a bishop is a party."

MOSQUITO MAY COST A THUMB.

South Chicago Lockup Keeper Is Suffering from Blood Poisoning, Following a Bite.

A bite by one of the mosquitoes that swarm the lake shore from Wisconsin to Indiana may cause John Callahan the loss of a thumb. Callahan, who is lockup keeper at the South Chicago police station, was bitten on the thumb by one of the mosquitoes and soon the flesh began to swell. Yesterday a physician found symptoms of blood poisoning and said amputation probably would be necessary. Old residents declare the mosquitoes never were so numerous or so large as this year.

STATE TO SHARE POWER OF CANAL.

Illinois and Michigan Board Decides Not to Sue in Drainage Dam Contest.

MIGHT LOSE SOME RIGHTS.

Attorney Munroe Denies That Gaylord Syndicate Has Outside Backing.

No suit will be brought for the present by the Illinois and Michigan canal commissioners in the water power controversy. This was determined by the commissioners after a consultation with Attorney General Hamlin, who advised them that the state had nothing to gain by such action and it might lose something.

Under the law creating the drainage canal the state is to share in any water power which may be created by the sanitary district. What its share will be is not stated, but can be determined by the legislature.

It is generally acknowledged that if either the sanitary district or the Gaylord syndicate constructs the water power beyond Lockport what power the old Illinois and Michigan canal now produces at Joliet would be destroyed. The returns from that power, although small, are now paid to the state and go to make up the annual deficit in the operation of that canal.

Question of Dollars and Cents.

The interest of the state, however, lies in the simple mathematical proposition whether it would not get more return in dollars and cents by allowing the sanitary district to develop the power and collecting its share of the proceeds than by stopping this development and contenting itself with the few dollars it now gets from the rent of the old power at Joliet. This was the considerations moving the commissioners to decide not to begin proceedings against the drainage trustees.

President Clarence E. Snively of the canal commissioners made the announcement of this decision yesterday.

"But," said Mr. Snively, "it can be added that we know what our rights are and propose to maintain them by whatever injunction or other proceeding may be necessary. At present such a proceeding does not appear to be called for, but some action may become necessary any day."

Statement by Gaylord Syndicate.

A denial was made at Joliet by Attorney Munroe, the legal adviser of the Gaylord syndicate, that any persons other than himself and Mr. Gaylord were interested in the water power plans at Patterson island. Mr. Munroe spent the day looking over titles to land and paid $1,750 for additional land along the river, the Boyd tract.

"Any one who says that a single member of the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago is interested in the Gaylord plan for developing the water power at Lake Joliet is entirely mistaken," said Mr. Munroe. "There is not one of them that has the least interest in our plan. Furthermore, the Economy Light and Power company will not get one-eighth of a horse power of our power when it is developed. Any one who says that either Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Insull is interested in the Gaylord plan is wrong.

"Gaylord and I are the only persons interested in this. We intend to develop that water power, and we can get all the money we want to do it. We will have no difficulty in disposing of the power. The United States Steel corporation uses 100,000 horse power and the McCormick works, which are on the banks of the channel in Chicago, use 50,000 horse power."

Judge Tuley to Hear Suit.

Judge Murray F. Tuley will hear the injunction proceedings brought to restrain the sanitary district from continuing the construction of the dam at Joliet. This was definitely decided at noon, when Judge Horton signed an order granting a change of venue from himself and Judges Burke and Smith to Judge Tuley.

Counsel for both sides will appear in Judge Tuley's court this morning and ask that a time be set for the hearing of a motion to have a temporary injunction issue. Judge Tuley says that he will hear the case Tuesday morning. Attorney Todd declared that he would ask Judge Tuley this morning to set aside the temporary stay order granted by Judge Haney.

Removal of Dams Urged.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—A mass-meeting of residents of the Illinois valley at Chillicothe this afternoon adopted resolutions without a dissenting vote, asking the immediate removal of the dams at Henry and Copperas creek.

The attendance from the vicinity of Chillicothe was quite large, and Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, Putnam, Bureau, and Marshall counties were represented. Mayor M. C. Kelly of Chillicothe presided, and all those who spoke declared for removal. Judge Lyman Lacey of Havana wanted the candidates for the legislature pledged to removal, and Col. Isaac Taylor of Peoria wanted the resolutions to declare for a ship canal. Senator Robert Fort of Marshall led the forces favoring a simple declaration for the removal of the dams, and won in the meeting of the committee on resolutions, consisting of three members from each county represented.

After the adjournment of the massmeeting, a meeting of the committee appointed at the meeting some weeks ago was held. An executive committee was named to collect evidence for use in the suits now pending in Fulton county restraining the removal of the dams. The committee-men think they will be able to show six feet of water with the dams out.

COMPLAINS OF LOSS FROM MASONIC TEMPLE VAULTS.

Former Saloonkeeper Says $900 He Had Deposited There Is Missing, but That Diamond Rings Were Not Taken.

Champ Lane, formerly a saloonkeeper at 2118 State street, reported to the central station last night that $900 he had placed in the Masonic temple safety deposit vault is missing. He says the money was part of that received for his saloon when he sold out three weeks ago. His alleged loss was discovered yesterday. Two diamond rings which he values at $400, Lane says, also were in the box but were not taken.

"Lane opened his box," said Night Manager Mahoney of the temple vaults, "and a short time afterwards he came out to the desk and said that $900 was missing. I told him if he had put the money in the box it ought to be there, and that it appeared strange if some one had robbed his box the diamonds rings which he said were there had not been taken."

Little credence is placed in Lane's story by Lieut. Rohan of the central station.

"CAP." STREETER LACKS BOND.

Calls with Jenkins' Order at the United States Court Office, but Fails to Return.

Capt. George W. Streeter was an early caller at the office of the United States Circuit court yesterday morning. He wanted to file a copy of the stay order which he had secured from Judge Jenkins of the federal court at Milwaukee. The order was directed against property owners in the "deestrict," who are to show on Sept. 20 why Streeter should not have an injunction against them.

The "Cap'n" had the fee necessary for filing the papers, and he thought the matter would be recorded at once. But Clerk Campbell reminded Streeter that he had to deposit a bond for costs of the litigation.

"Waal, I'll get that at once," said the "cap'n" as he walked out.

He had not returned when the office closed late in the afternoon.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902.

Continue to Arrest the Juvenile Beggars.

No more charitable work, or work more valuable to the community, could be performed than that which the Visitation and Aid society has undertaken in securing the arrest of juvenile beggars. The society proposes to take the children from the streets and from the homes, where they are taught to depend upon society for a living, and place them where they will be disciplined and taught to work for a living. Some of the young mendicants have grown up begging and some have only recently taken to it, but if they are not too old there is a fair chance of instilling in them the instincts of independence and the habits of work. THE TRIBUNE has more than once said that the most valuable charity is that which redeems children from vice or idleness, thereby saving whole lives, instead of waiting till the children grow up and then endeavoring, usually in vain, to redeem them. The work of the Visitation and Aid society should be prosecuted with relentless vigor.

A Bryan Epigram.

Now and then Mr. Bryan, in spite of his flood of talk and endless repetitions, hits upon an epigram with a grain of aptness in it. In his speech at Rockland, Me., one point that pleased the crowd was that "While a poor man was going round trying to find something to put into his stomach, the rich man was going from one watering place to another to find a stomach to put something into." But this after all, like most of the Bryan epigrams, is only a half truth. It seems to be difficult for him to tell the whole truth. There never was a time when the poor man had so little difficulty in putting things into his stomach, and putting in so many things and such good things as now. Always provided he is willing to work for them. If he isn't willing he doesn't deserve to have anything in his stomach. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan is undoubtedly correct when he says that rich men are hunting for stomachs to put something into. It is one of the penalties some of them have to pay for their riches. But if Mr. Bryan's theories were put into practice how much better off would they be? They would have neither riches nor stomachs.

THE JUNE AND JULY WEATHER.

Looking back upon the weather records of June and July, there is a general disposition to regard them as abnormal and to insist that the summer will go down in meteorological history as the coldest and wettest ever known. The weather prophets who assured us that because June was cold July would be hot, and that because June was wet July would be dry, have been disappointed and have failed to make any prophecies as to conditions for August. The wise ones who are always assigning causes for unusual conditions of weather seem to be at sea, but, encouraged by recent seismic disturbances and reports of mariners as to strange doings on the ocean, are generally content to fasten the responsibility upon Mounts Pelee and Souffriere, as if they had not already enough human wretchedness to answer for.

It is also a common statement in regard to the exceptionally cold and wet weather of the last two months that climatic conditions are changing, as if in the past we had not had hot weather in March, snow in June, black frost in July, and thunder storms in winter. It is probable when the averages are made up for June and July and compared with the same period through a series of years it will be found that the temperature has not varied much from normal and that the temperature of August must be extraordinarily low to warrant the statement that the summer of 1902 has been a cold one, or the rash assertion now so frequently made that it is a record breaker for coldness. Indeed, when at the close of the year the record shall be averaged for the whole twelve months, it will be difficult for any one to say offhand whether it has been an extremely hot or cold year. It must be remembered that August and September are yet ahead of us, and that they frequently perform extraordinary feats in averaging up the record. Equally fallacious may be the general opinion that this season has been an extremely wet one. Doubtless it has been in spots, and some sections, like poor Ophelia, have had "too much water," but July was not so wet as June, and no one can foretell what August, September, and October may bring forth. Should they prove to be dry months the precipitation record may be on the wrong side of the weather ledger.

No safe weather conclusions can be reached from observations made for a single season. These must extend over long periods, and when the reports for such periods are carefully studied it will probably be found that there is no permanent change in climate. A universal flood, or another ice age, or a huge cataclysm might cause a radical change of climate, but otherwise it is safe to assume that we have the same freaky old climate, capable of occasional departures from normal, but, as a rule, doing business at the old stand in the old way, undisturbed even by such outbreaks as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. The fault is not so much with weather eccentricity as with human impatience and inconsistency, which make us wail loudly today over the conditions for which we were strenuously clamoring yesterday. No one has any special call to complain of the weather except the unfortunate owners of the seaside and mountain resorts. Their season is so brief that the averaging up process can bring them no comfort.

JUDGE TULEY'S FALSE ISSUE.

The independent voters of Cook county have too much wit to be beguiled by Judge Tuley, charm he never so sweetly. He says the most vital issue of the fall campaign is, "Shall the people of Chicago continue to own their streets or shall they be given over to the traction companies?" The judge, speaking as gravely and positively as if he were on the bench, says that if the traction companies cannot make an arrangement with the city satisfactory to them this year they will go to the general assembly next year and get from it another Allen law unless the voters concentrate their attention on the legislative ticket and elect the democratic nominees.

This is campaign moonshine. The traction companies under the leadership of a resourceful and persistent man got an Allen law through the legislature. They paid a high price for it. When they got it they found it dust and ashes. It availed them nothing while it remained on the statute books. The traction companies will not go to the general assembly for another Allen law. But if it were their intention to do so there are several democratic candidates for the legislature whom they would much like to see elected. Judge Tuley is so constituted that he cannot openly admit that a candidate with the democratic label ought to be defeated by his republican opponent, but he must know that there are some bad men among the democratic legislative candidates. There are some bad men on the republican ticket also. If discriminating constituencies will do their duty the worst republican and democratic nominees will be left at home.

Whatever may be the political complexion of the legislature, the question whether Chicagoans shall continue to own their streets is to be determined by the city council and by it alone. If not determined by the present council it will be by the one to be elected next April. The traction question will not be an issue at the fall election, though it may be next spring. When the voters go to the polls in November it will be to attend to a different question.

A county board has to be elected to administer the finances and charities of a populous and wealthy county. A sheriff, county clerk, and other officers have to be chosen. It is essential that trained and trustworthy men be elected. The voters will be stupid indeed if they lose sight of county affairs in their eagerness to avert the imaginary danger of another Allen law. It is the business of the voters—whether independents or regulars—to weigh well the qualifications of the candidates tendered by the republican and democratic parties and mark their ballots for the better men regardless of party badges.

Judge Tuley does not ask the voters to do this. Possibly he is of the private opinion that such advice would hurt the chances of most of the nominees of his party. Perhaps it is because he recognizes the weakness of so many of the men on the democratic county ticket that he tells the voters the streets of Chicago are in danger and seeks to frighten them with the bugaboo of another Allen law. The great local issue of the fall election is good government in Cook county. The cause of good government will be promoted by the election of nearly all the men on the republican ticket.

DANIEL D. HEALY'S RECORD.

After twenty years in public office, Daniel D. Healy has become a private citizen, preparatory to beginning his shrievalty campaign. Successful as he was in the various posts which he has occupied, his previous record as a valuable public servant has been eclipsed by the work he has done in the county hospital. During his term as superintendent the institution was purged of the chronic abuses which had hampered its efficiency and even brought it into actual disrepute with physicians and patients. The work has been systematized, the building has been rendered sanitary and cleanly, and intrusions on the privacy of the patients have been stopped. Since Mr. Healy took charge no hospital in the city has been better managed than that supported by the county. On his record as a public servant Daniel D. Healy should be elected sheriff of Cook County.

The voters of the county expect the candidates for sheriff to declare their intentions regarding the disposition of the surplus left over from the appropriation for feeding the prisoners in the county jail. The candidates say they want to think a bit before declaring themselves. The profits from feeding the prisoners are much exaggerated, but whether the profits be large or small they belong to the county. The salary of the sheriff may be inadequate; he may consider his bond excessive, but he is not compelled to run for office.

The sheriff, however, is not alone responsible for the existence of a surplus and its loss or saving to the county. It is within the province of the successive county boards to fix the per diem allowance for feeding prisoners. The candidates for county commissioner should declare their position in regard to the allowance at the same time that Mr. Healy and Mr. Barrett decide upon the disposition of the surplus.

THE POWER TO REVOKE A CONSENT.

The mayor, in granting licenses to the two Hyde Park summer gardens whose applications have been the cause of so much discussion, takes the ground that where a property owner has given his consent to the granting of a license he cannot revoke his consent prior to the granting of the license. The Hyde Park Protective association contends that he can do so. If the right to revoke exists the two summer gardens are not entitled to licenses for lack of sufficient frontage.

The mayor bases his action on an opinion given by William G. Beale, when corporation counsel, to the effect that a consent once given cannot be revoked. The opinion is tacitly approved of by Corporation Counsel Walker, who forwarded it to the mayor without note or comment. When men so well versed in municipal law as Mr. Beale and Mr. Walker take the same position it is apt to be a sound position.

It is alleged, however, by the Hyde Park Protective association that Mr. Beale's opinion was "hastily given just as he was about to take a train out of town, and that he cited no authority whatever in its support." The association asserts that the authorities with hardly an exception are all on its side. It refers to decisions of the courts of several states sustaining its view of the law.

The protective association makes so good a showing for its side of the case that it will be quite justified in going into the courts—as it says it intends to—to prevent the operation of the summer gardens under the licenses granted them. It is desirable that the Supreme court of this state should determine whether the right to withdraw a consent exists. If it does exist the two Hyde Park licenses have been improperly granted and the summer gardens will have to be closed. If the court decides that a consent once granted cannot be revoked property owners will understand that there can be no more such backing and filling as there has been in the Hyde Park cases—that they cannot sign for a saloon to please the saloon interest and then sign against a saloon to please the other side.

NEW DEPARTURE IN INJUNCTIONS.

A New Jersey corporation which markets the product of fifty West Virginia coal companies has applied to one of the two federal judges in the state, who are so actively engaged at this time in issuing injunctions, for one of these useful articles. The petitioner says the fifty companies have failed because of strikes at their mines to make the deliveries of coal agreed on. Therefore it is asked that President Mitchell of the united mine workers' organization and various other persons connected with it, who are alleged to have ordered the strike which has made it impossible for the coal companies to live up their contracts, be enjoined from interfering with the operation of the mines by their owners. A temporary injunction has been granted.

An application of this kind for an injunction is a new departure. The mine owner or the manufacturer or transportation company directly affected by the strike has been the one to apply for an injunction; the person to whom the mine owner or manufacturer had contracted to furnish coal or goods or the shipper for whom the transportation company had agreed to carry freight has remained quiet, although unhappy. There is no apparent reason why a third party, who is injured by a strike which forces a concern with which he has dealings to break a contract, should not apply for an injunction in cases where the contract provides that damages shall not be recoverable for a failure to live up to it occasioned by a strike.

Presumably in this case the New Jersey coal marketing corporation asked for an injunction in order that each of the fifty companies with which it had contracts might not be obliged to go into court on its own account. The single injunction makes a multiplicity of injunctions unnecessary.

The motion for a permanent injunction is not to be argued until the middle of November. Probably by that time the strike will be over. If not, there will be an opportunity to discuss the right of third parties to obtain injunctions. If the right exists it may be utilized often.

NEW ENGLAND DEGENERATES.

A tendency towards the abnormal in crime seems to be one of the peculiarities of life in New England. That section has had its Jesse Pomeroy, who was put into prison years ago, not at his own request, because of his propensity to torture and kill children. It has had its nurse, Jane Toppan, who has been put into the insane asylum with her hearty approval because she cannot refrain from poisoning patients intrusted to her care. Now it has apparently another criminal quite as remarkable as either of these.

THE TRIBUNE has already printed an extended account of the disappearance of the 4 year old boy, Wilbur Clarke, from his home in Beverly, Mass. The people from neighboring towns, the local and state police, and private detectives, attracted by the large reward offered, have scoured the country for miles around and diligently followed every clew for nearly two months without finding any trace of the child except his necktie, which was hanging from a limb far above where he could have climbed or reached. Just when the search was about to be abandoned a new and plausible theory has been evolved to account for the boy's disappearance. It is believed that a homicidal maniac is prowling about that section of the state and that he has made way with the boy. Closely following his disappearance a crippled epileptic girl at Milford disappeared and shortly she was found murdered. A strange looking man was seen skulking out of Milford at the time. A few days later three attempts were made to murder girls in Cambridge. Other persons in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex counties have been menaced by a mysterious person who said he was going to kill them. They escaped by flight or were strong enough to make a stand against the man. When they did so he invariably retreated. For some days past he has not been heard from. As he must have learned that he has been seen he is probably in some place of concealment where he will be likely to remain until the present excitement dies away or his mania seizes him again.

The state police of Massachusetts are working upon this theory and hope yet to catch the man and fasten upon him the responsibility for the death of Wilbur Clarke and the epileptic girl. That these and the three attempted murders must have been the work of a homicidal maniac is clear, as there was no outside motive in either case to actuate the murderer. It is not so certain, however, that the authorities will find him, for a degenerate of this kind has all the cunning of a hunted animal. If they do it will be because his mania has seized him with such force as to make him regardless of all risk. Meanwhile, it would be an interesting study in sociology to ascertain why so many cases of this kind and so many crimes out of the common order occur in the most cultivated and best educated section of the country.

POVERTY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

American officials and travelers returning from Cuba since the establishment of the republic report that poverty in the island is increasing and that the inhabitants have shown already that they are incompetent to govern the country without assistance. The relation between poverty and political incompetence is obvious. For a while the prospect of a reduction in the tariff on sugar and tobacco stimulated the Cuban market, but the failure of the reciprocity bill in the senate has since resulted in a depression of prices which has brought about complete commercial stagnation. Less than a year ago sugar sold for 2¼ cents a pound and it has now fallen to 9-10 of a cent; tobacco has declined from $12 a hundred pounds to $5.50, and the end is not yet. The feeling among the Cubans is one of discouragement and bitterness toward the United States. They had expected a reduction in the tariff, and speak of the senate's failure to permit any relief for the island as "the reciprocity cheat."

It is not surprising that the sanitary system which the military government inaugurated is rapidly becoming inefficient. With the best intentions the Cubans cannot maintain a sanitary service for which they have no money to pay. The same must be said of the school system and the public works.

The island is said to be infested with cheap politicians and officeseekers, who are making the most of the Bragg incident to excite public opinion against this country and to foment discontent with the conservative government which Estrada Palma has established. It is quite credible, as is reported, that the wealthy classes are anxious for annexation. They have something at stake and look for a stable government and a good market for the products of the island. The poorer classes have nothing and cherish only resentment toward the country which secured the political freedom of the island, but which they blame for its industrial prostration.

Cuba, like other Spanish countries, has no class between the rich and the poor, and consequently the number of people who look at political questions from the conservative point of view of a property holder is small. This is the cause of the instability of Spanish American governments, and the source of danger to the new republic. The political capacity of the Cubans is beside the question now. It cannot be proved or disproved until they have had the wherewithal to feed and clothe themselves. If they can enjoy a little material prosperity long enough to educate the majority of the rising generation the island is safe.

Out of 264,151 farms in Illinois there are 78 on which beet sugar is grown. The proportion throughout the rest of the union is not greatly different. For the sake of cherishing this industry, which would not suffer from the free importation of Cuban sugar, the Elkins cabal compels the United States to incur the risk of civil disorder in Cuba, which may lay on the country the burden of restoring order in the island and the expense of maintaining in it an army of occupation.

WITH astonishing self-control President Mitchell refrains from exhibiting any ebullition of anger or excitement over the outrages perpetrated by his strikers in Shenandoah.

IT would seem appropriate to speak of it as the George A. Fullest company hereafter.

POSSIBLY the Hon. Tom Platt may be merely doing a shrewd bit of hitching on.

EDDIE FOY has omitted his most valuable possession—to wit: his stage smile—from his list of assets.

IT will take Minneapolis a long time to wipe out the remembrance of its ignoble Ames.

THIS new explosive the war department is talking about, that will penetrate fourteen inches of steel armor, ought to be able to complete the excavation of the Panama canal in two or three well directed shots.

You can't rattle the Boston Transcript. While the rest of the country is excited over the coal strike, the floods, the high price of beef, and the California earthquake, the dear old Transcript calmly goes on discussing "The Anachronism of Filibustering."

IN A MINOR KEY.

Erasing the Evidence.

Deep in the bark of the old beech tree that stood on the river bank the young man carved the initials of her name.

Then he called her attention to them.

"But your initials, just above mine," she said, "look as if they had been cut there a year or more ago."

"They were, dear," he replied.

"And mine," she continued, looking at them a little closer, "seem to have been worked over from others already there."

"Yes, dear," he replied, with noble candor. "I have to change them every year. That is one of the penalties of these summer resort engagements."

How Humidity Affects One Profession.

Noiselessly, but with all his might, the burglar tugged at the bureau drawer.

In vain.

It refused to open.

He tugged again.

"Give it another jerk," said a voice behind him.

The burglar turned.

The owner of the house was sitting up in bed and looking at him with an expression of the deepest interest on his face.

"Jerk it again. There's a lot of valuable property in that drawer, but we haven't been able to open it since the damp weather began. If you can pull it out I'll give you a handsome royalty on everything that's——"

But the burglar had jumped out through the window, taking a part of the sash with him.

Apartments in the Air.

"Why don't you extend this building upward eight or ten stories?" asked the curious person. "The rents would pay the expense in a few years and give you a handsome income."

"Huh!" exclaimed the proprietor of the two story building. "What's the use of doing that, when I own the atmosphere all the way up and the fellows that own the skyscrapers on each side of me pay a big rent for the use of it?"

Getting Acquainted.

"Mamma sent me over to ask if you could let her have a cupful of coffee till tomorrow morning," said the little girl.

"Certainly," replied the mother of the family that had just moved in. "You are our next door neighbors on the north, are you not?"

"Yes'm. Mamma said she didn't really want the coffee. She wanted me to notice what kind of dishes you had on your table."

All the Same to Him.

"Yes," said the man who had gone out to inspect the place. "This can be made a delightful resort. With its easy accessibility, its elevated location, these fine old oaks, and that lovely little lake so close at hand, it is a charming spot indeed. What do you intend to do with it?"

"Well," replied the owner of the acres, "I don't know whether to make it a beer garden or turn it into a Chautauqua. Which do you think would pay the best?"

Easy Enough to One Reader.

[The esteemed Cleveland Plain Dealer says there is only one rhyme for "month," and gives it as "oneth." How about millionth, billionth, and trillionth, neighbor?—Tribune of Aug. 1.]

Your effort'th thublime, to find a neat rhyme,
To beat the Plain Dealer'th ridiculuth
"oneth."
But why work tho hard? Why couldn't your bard
Have thaid the Plain Dealer wath thimply a dunth?
H. L. E.

[Thankth. You have helped uth over a hard plathe.]

In Great Luck.

"We tried a new breakfast food at our house this morning."

"What was it?"

"Beefsteak."

PERSONAL.

Bishop Potter, now at Copenhagen, says he is in the best of health; feels like a genuine bridegroom in fact.

W. C. Whitney says the democrats have "no policy and no man." Mr. Whitney gives this out as news.

Mr. Bryan says there will be harmony in 1904 in the democratic party "in two groups." This is ominous.

Abram S. Hewitt is 80 years old. His admirers want him to live eighty years longer, but the old gentleman stubbornly refuses to accede.

Senator T. C. Platt is abandoning his newspaper friends. He has refused to give the reporters the details of his latest interview with the president.

Senator Harris, who is a candidate for reelection, says the democrats have a good chance for winning in Kansas this fall. Somebody should wake the senator up.

President Roosevelt will not go to Newport this summer. He does not care for the 400. He prefers the seventy-six and odd millions of the straight ahead, honest, hard-working common people.

A Baltimore paper announces a discovery, evidently recently made, in that city. It is that Mr. Cleveland was not a political failure but a brilliant political success. Some one has been breaking into a safety deposit vault there.

CUT THIS OUT AND PUT IT IN THE PORTFOLIO WITH THE PICTURE.

THE PASSION FLOWER.

Description of the Nature Study Picture Given Free with Today's "Tribune."

The passiflora (Passiflora caerulea), commonly known as the passion flower, the subject of today's TRIBUNE nature study, is a large tropical genus of herbs, shrubs, and trees, most of them climbing by means of tendrils which attach themselves to trees. There are some 180 species, most of which are native to South America, although some species are found in Malay and China. About half a dozen species are native to the United States, one, the passiflora lutea, growing as far north as Illinois and southern Pennsylvania. From Virginia south the passiflora incarnata is common in fields and waste places. Both these are herbaceous perennials.

The peculiar charm of the passion flower lies in the odd arrangement of its parts, which at an early day were interpreted as being emblematic of the crucifixion of Christ. When the Spaniards took South America they found the flower there, and seeing in it the paraphernalia of the crucifixion, they believed its being there indicated that the natives were to be converted to christianity. It was asserted that it had been placed there by the creator preparatory to the time when the Spaniards should appear upon the shores of South America—then New Spain. In 1610 a monk brought a drawing of the flower to Spain and gave it to a noted writer, who was then preparing a book on the cross of Calvary. The writer at first feared to figure the flower as emblematic of the cross, but finally placed it in his work with a full interpretation of its strange meaning, asserting that it represented not so much the crucifixion itself as its past mysteries.

The flowers are usually subtended by two or three calyxlike bracts. The calyx is made up of five petal-like lobes, the corolla also having five petals. The ten colored parts of the floral envelope are said to represent the ten apostles present at the crucifixion. Inside the corolla is a showy crown or corona of colored filaments, or fringes, taken to represent the crown of thorns, or by some to represent the halo. The five stamens suggested the five wounds, but by some were said to symbolize the hammers used to drive the three nails, the latter being represented by the three styles with capitate stigmas. The long, coiling tendrils stood for the cords or scourges. The digitate leaves suggested the hands of the persecutors of the savior.

Many species are cultivated as curiosities, some for beauty, and others for the festooning foliage. The large flowers are solitary on the axils and on auxiliary racemes. The fruit is oblong or globular, and usually fleshy or berrylike, and that of a few species is edible. Under culture they are much hybridized. Most of the flowers are yellow or green in the envelope, but there are others of a fine red.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

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SO MUCH mystery prevails with regard to the condition of the queen of Belgium, who, every now and again, is reported to be dying at Spa, and then again to have become slightly better, that it may be as well to explain that she is in the last stages of dropsy. Hence, while it is quite possible that she may linger on for weeks and for even months, it is by no means unlikely that she may suddenly die without a minute's warning. In fact, her demise may be looked for at any moment. She is incapable of walking, or even standing on her feet, and is confined to her bed and couch. Even the slightest excitement is regarded by her physicians as likely to bring on a fatal issue, and accordingly she spends her waking hours in making lint and in playing games of patience, or in having books read to her that are devoid of anything calculated in the slightest degree to quicken her pulse.

When one recalls to mind the fact that this royal lady not so many years ago rivaled her cousin, the late empress of Austria, in equestrian feats, was an adept in all sorts of athletic sports, being especially skilled in the training and breaking of difficult horses, and the finest feminine four in hand whip in all Europe, it will readily be appreciated how cruelly she must feel this inactivity to which she is reduced by her malady, the eventide of her life being still further saddened by the scandals to which the conduct of her husband and of her eldest daughter has given rise, as well as by the mésalliance of her second daughter.

Queen Henriette possessed, among other accomplishments, those of archery and of conjuring. Indeed, according to the late Prof. Herrmann, she was clever enough in all sleight-of-hand to have earned fame and wealth as a professional conjurer had she not been a queen.

Sir Schomberg McDonnell, who has just been appointed permanent head of the great government department known as the "office of works," which enjoys amongst other things the control of all the royal palaces and grounds, and carries with it a salary of some $8,000 a year, is well known in this country, which he visited on the last occasion about a year and a half ago while acting as private secretary to Lord Salisbury. He succeeded Lord Granby as the shadow of Lord Salisbury, and has received his new appointment to the office of works, as well as the knighthood of the order of the Bath, as a reward for no less than fourteen years' devoted service as private secretary to the late premier.

He goes by the nickname of "Pom," is a younger brother of the earl of Antrim, and if the British peerages and standard works of reference are to be believed is able to trace his lineage back to the "lord of the isles." Although exceedingly discreet and possessed in an altogether phenomenal degree of the art of keeping his own counsel, he makes friends wherever he goes and knows how to keep them, although he has the reputation of never forgetting an enemy. He is a bachelor, well off, has a sandy mustache and brown hair, and is about 37 years of age, is devoted to sport of every kind, being a particularly enthusiastic knight of the wheel, and wears the medal for service in south Africa, having obtained leave of Lord Salisbury for six months to do a bit of campaigning under Lord Roberts.

While no exception can possibly be taken to the presentation by the sultan of his order of the Chefakat to the wife and daughters of the United States envoy at Constantinople, one is tempted to inquire whether Mr. Leishman himself was not guilty of an infraction of the rules and regulations of the state department, and I believe of the laws of the United States as well, in accepting from the Ottoman monarch, to whose government he is accredited, the gold Liakat medal, which is the Turkish counterpart of the Prussian and English Order of Merit, and was founded in 1856 by Sultan Abdul Medjid.

There are two classes to the order. In the case of the lower class the insignia is of silver, whereas in the first class, which is reserved exclusively for ambassadors, princes, and great dignitaries, the insignia is of gold.

It is the first instance on record, I believe, of a United States envoy being decorated by the government to which he is accredited during his term of office. For it was not until after the late Gen. Meredith Read had presented his letters of recall as United States envoy at Athens that King George conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Savior in recognition of the timely and satisfactory advice which he had given him in connection with the speculation in American grain during the Turko-Russian war of 1877, when, thanks to the general, the king was enabled to realize a large fortune.

Nor was it until after Perry Belmont had presented his letters of recall to the queen regent of Spain and completed his term of office as United States minister at Madrid that he was awarded a commandership in the Legion of Honor by the French government.

Washburne was offered decorations by the German government and by a number of European powers, as well as by the president of the French republic, for the valuable services which he had rendered as United States minister during the siege of Paris in providing for the welfare of the numerous unfortunate foreigners who had been left in the Gallic capital. Yet in no instance was he allowed to accept the well merited tokens of recognition.

The same rule applies with regard to the diplomatic service of Great Britain, and the only exceptions that are ever made are when members thereof happen to be attached to special embassies and receive as such special permission from the crown, or else when they are attached to the service of royalty during the latter's sojourn abroad.

It would be interesting therefore to learn if Mr. Leishman has received the permission of the state department to accept from the Sultan his Order of Merit, and whether it is proposed to extend the same permission to other United States envoys and ambassadors who may succeed in winning in a special degree the good will of the sovereigns and the governments to whom they are accredited.

In the articles which have been printed concerning the retirement of Lord Salisbury from the office of prime minister of Great Britain I find no mention made of the remarkable fact that, while he has been in power as prime minister no less than 2,600,000 square miles, with a population of 40,000,000, has been added to the British empire. In fact, Lord Salisbury has been the means of adding nearly one-quarter of the British empire as it now exists to the dominions of the English crown. There are few prime ministers who can withdraw into private life after fifty years of public life with the knowledge that they have developed the size of their country to such an extent.

SERIO-COMICS IN DISGUISE

THE good, old fashioned sero-comic has disappeared from the printed programs of the vaudeville houses. But she is still present on the stage; she still wears a big picture hat and filmy skirts, which hang just to her knees; she still carries a huge lace parasol, and, in a tremolo voice, she still implores the audience to "break the news to mother," when she is not, in a shrill and humorous falsetto, requesting "Bill Bailey" to "chase himself home."

But when old time variety disguised itself as continuous vaudeville the serio-comic also changed her title. Just what she calls her-

IN A BIG PICTURE HAT AND SHORT SKIRTS.

self at present depends on how bad she is. The first step in the transformation was when the serio-comics with one accord became "refined"—on the play bills. Since then they have adopted more individual titles. Really clever singers among them are still content to figure as "singing and dancing comediennes" or "refined society vocalists." As they grow worse in quality of voice their self-given titles grow more and more impressive. They become "charming vocalists and impersonators," "gifted lyric artistes," and "operatic burlesque artistes"—whatever that is. Going down the scale they use larger adjectives with increasing fluency. They are "famous," "captivating," "piquant," "unique," or "eccentric"; they blossom out as "empresses of song," as "oriental cantatrices," and, finally, in the climax, at least one of them confesses, in large type, that she is a "chanteuse and danseuse excentrique"—and if there is anybody who refuses to be impressed by the last named title he must certainly be hard to please.

"Ladies and gentlemen, with your kind permission I will now attempt to render my own latest Broadway song success, entitled 'Mother's Little Old Red Red Shawl,' which has never been sung before outside of me and my partner, Professor, get foolish."

That was the way the old fashioned serio-comic used to introduce herself. Some of the survivals still do it that way. But in the regular vaudeville houses she has, as a rule, become too "refined" to take such liberties with language. The antiquarian who wishes to study the old time type will be more likely to find it in the free vaudeville shows or dance halls. There it still persists, without any adjectives and imperial titles, to deceive you.

She begins with something "comic and amusing," like this, which Carrie Scott used to sing to the tune of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight":

If John L. would start and train again
I don't think his efforts they would be in vain.
If he would win the championship again
There would be a hot time in the old town tonight.

That was always good for a burst of applause all over the house, with a round of whistling and foot stamping in the upper galleries. Now, alas, whistling is strictly forbidden, and there is a large and extremely realistic policeman stationed up above whose duty it is to cast whistling boys into the outer darkness.

After the old fashioned serio-comic has got her audience into a good humor with her "comic" she comes tripping out again to give them a dose of sentiment. The sentiment is always good and strong, with plenty of kissing at the old farm gate and sitting in the moonlight, holding hands.

Last of all comes the installment of pathos. Serio-comic pathos is invariably sloppy. It usually has something to do with "poor, old mother." Perhaps you remember this, which used to be the signal for an outbreak of supposed sniffling:

Just tell them that you saw me,
And then they'll know the rest.
Just tell them I was looking well, you know,
And whisper, if you get a chance,
To mother dear and say,
I love her as I did long, long ago-o-o.

This was always sung with tremendous effect. After the first two lines the serio-comic took two impressive strides towards her exit. There she stopped and sang the second two lines, when she took two more steps, while "long, long ago-o-o" always took her out of sight in the wings. And it was a hard hearted and calloused audience indeed, which, handling its handkerchief with one hand and pounding on the arm of its seat with the other, did not call her back in triumph to drive the tears away with a verse or two of "She never knew what hit her" or something of that kind. Nowadays the "poor, old mother" songs are not so much in fashion. The "She is more to be pitied than censured" variety has also gone out, though it used to be a sure producer of tears. Present day serio-comics, under their new names, depend largely for their pathos on the sorrows of childhood. There is one standard, the refrain of which runs, "Hello, Central! Give me heaven!" and another which mourns because "No one brings presents to me." Certainly the heart of the average vaudeville audience is in the right place, for it never fails to respond to the pathetic recitals of infantile woes.

It is a question whether the temperance societies are responsible for the decline of the drunken father as a subject for pathetic songs. Certainly he has gone out, and rarely indeed does even an old timer refer to his various misdeeds.

It is almost impossible to imagine a vaudeville program without at least one serio-comic on the list under one name or another. She "works in one," in the technical phrase, which means that she does her singing and dancing in the front scene, with a drop curtain shutting off most of the stage, so that the stage hands and "grips" can be getting the stage for the sketch which follows or putting up the apparatus for the "European equilibrists." She and the "honey boys," or old fashioned "nigger singers," and the modern monologue artists are necessities on every bill. Without them there would be long stage waits while the scenery was being arranged, which would prevent vaudeville from being anything like "continuous."

Sometimes the serio-comic makes an elaborate entrance. Perhaps the "palace set"

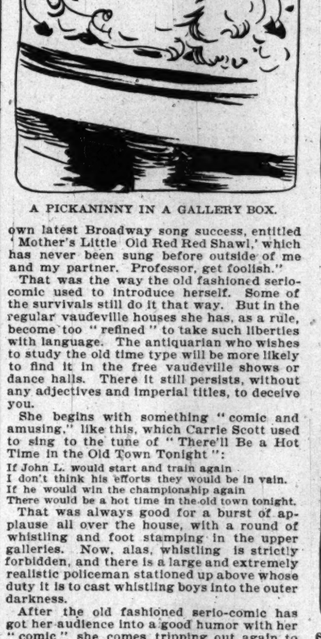
"I LOVE HER, AS I DID LONG, LONG AGO-O-O!"

has been put on the stage and she comes down a long flight of stairs in the center with a page or two carrying her queenly train. But a few minutes later she is sure to throw off her gorgeous robes and trip out into "one," with a drop cutting off most of the stage.

Most serio-comics depend largely on the director of the orchestra to "clown their acts" for them. They indulge in bright and sparkling repartee with that long suffering musician, and when it is time to sing again they usually request him to "Let 'er go, Gus," or order him to "Get foolish, professor."

Most of them are women of large physique, which is another illustration of the survival of the fittest, for a delicate woman could not stand the strain of the work. Just at present, of course, they are running largely to the inevitable "coon songs," and many of the popular ditties of that kind which have been heard in comic operas and even more pretentious productions have been written and originally sung by serio-comics.

A favorite trick of the serio-comic is to



A PICKANINNY IN A GALLERY BOX.

have a small black pickaninny stationed in one of the gallery boxes, with instructions to begin singing the refrain of her songs immediately she concludes them. This, of course, is always good for a stage call and affords opportunity for humorous dialogue between the "cantatrice" and the small boy.

SOMETIMES SHE MAKES AN ELABORATE ENTRANCE.

It is said that the serio-comic is born and cannot be trained. Usually she sticks to the same line of work so long as she remains on the stage, though there are cases where a serio-comic has risen to a prominent position in the theatrical world. Witness Miss Sadie Martinot, who made her first appearance as a serio in a Boston theater, where she was billed as "Sadie, the Darling."

DEVERY MAY BE TAMMANY CHIEF.

Former Police Official Admits Organization Needs a Strong Man.

READY TO TAKE PLACE.

Control of All Southern Lines by One Big Corporation Is Declared Near.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 1.

"Big Bill" Devery is just about ready to come out in the open and say flatly that he is after the leadership of Tammany hall and wants everybody to know it. That is what the gambling combination of this city is after, and that is what Devery has told his personal friends. Devery was seen today by several evening newspaper men. When he saw the interview in print, he was sorry he had said so much, and tried to repudiate a part of it. As it will be only a few days before Devery will be ready to say frankly that he is after the Tammany leadership in this city, the interview is hardly regarded as premature. He said in part:

Devery Willing to Take Post of Tammany Leader.

"What I'm after now is the leadership of this district—the Ninth. They haven't had a leader in years. John Sheehan has been a dent in the good of the district, and I propose to straighten the dent out. I go on record as sayin', if they elect me leader, I will look out for 'em. If they make me their leader I shan't stop, make up your mind to that.

"Power feels good to any man with ambition, and any ambitious man can get power of some sort or other.

"Tammany Hall is wabbly. It needs a lot of good, strong spikes pounded into it to make it firm again, and if they want me to swing the hammer on them spikes all I've got to say is that I'm somewhat of a hammer-swinger.

"If I am goin' to be leader of this district—and I think I will be, because I am exercisin' my money and goin' among the people with that object in view—I want to say that they can go as far as they like with me. If the people think I ought to go beyond this district I'll go. I have no ambition to fill Croker's shoes, as a lot of people have charged. His shoes are too big for me, and I'm not much stuck on castoff footwear, anyway. But there are enough cobblers in this town to make a new pair of shoes for a new man."

Several Hungarian business men, sent by that nation, will visit this city in the latter part of August, and will be entertained by the Hungarians in New York. The object of this mission is said to be to remind Hungarians here they ever should remain true to the traditions of their native land.

Speaking today of the Illinois Central railroad and its relation to the possible future of the several railroad systems of the south, a banker and railroad officer thoroughly conversant therewith, and particularly with the Illinois Central railroad, said: "There is no question that a big holding company for all the southern railroads, including the Illinois Central, is coming before long. Everything is shaping that way in pursuance of the community of interest idea.

One Big Company to Control All Southern Lines.

"It has been said that such a plan could not be carried out because of the supposed inability to secure control of the Illinois Central railroad. But in such combinations nowadays the matter of price is not often allowed to stand in the way. To carry out the plan mentioned the persons interested in it could well pay $220 a share for Illinois Central stock and then make millions. And I may say that I am by no means alone in that opinion.

"The Illinois Central railroad company has 500 miles of tracks on which there is not a dollar of mortgage or any other liability. The doubling of its tracks south of the Ohio river is progressing rapidly. That work, as well as all other improvements, is paid for out of profits and charged off at once and then forgotten.

"As a matter of fact, its actual net earnings are really from 15 to 18 per cent. No road in the country is in a better physical condition, and no road in the south is in a better condition to command its own terms in the combination that is surely coming."

The international committee of the Young Men's Christian association announced today that it had been pledged the $1,000,000 endowment fund for which it has been striving and for which the impulse had been given during the jubilee year by the promise of $250,000 from one of its best friends. Of the amount pledged, six persons gave $632,000. Only 150 persons besides association secretaries were asked to subscribe, and of that number fifty-six contributed.

Y. M. C. A. Has Pledges for Its $1,000,000 Fund.

Gov. Gota of the province of Formosa, Japan, has visited Ellis island to study American methods of excluding Chinese immigrants. Japan is said to be preparing to adopt an exclusion act, and Gov. Gota is gathering data as to the manner in which this country has carried out the system of keeping Chinese from its ports.

Mrs. Elizabeth Drew Barstow Stoddard, wife of Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, died this afternoon at her home, 329 East Fifteenth street. Mrs. Stoddard had been suffering from influenza for several weeks past. The disease was complicated by pneumonia and pleurisy, and her death had been expected for several days. Mrs. Stoddard was born at Mattapoisett, Mass., on May 6, 1823. She was married to Mr. Stoddard in 1850 in this city, which has since been their home. She herself was well known in the literary world as a poet and novelist.

Aged Wife of Well Known Poet Dies.

During and shortly after the civil war Mrs. Stoddard wrote three novels, "The Morgesons" (1862), "Two Men" (1865), and "Temple House" (1867). All are studies of New England life and character. Mr. Stoddard, who survives his wife, also is advanced in age and infirm.

According to a report made to the board of health, the recent death of Alfred Cronenberger, 14 months old, was due to the bite of a mosquito, which caused erysipelas.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of President Roosevelt, arrived at Newport tonight, and for some weeks to come will be the guest of Miss Helen Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, at the Ledges. The first of the round of festivities will take place tomorrow night, when Mrs. Cutting will give a dinner to introduce Miss Roosevelt to the young people of the cottage colony. An electric automobile has been secured for Miss Roosevelt's use while in Newport.

Miss Roosevelt Is a Guest at Newport.

There was another meeting of Jews at Cooper Union tonight, called to lodge a protest against the manner in which the police handled the mourners at the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph on Wednesday during the row with the employés of R. Hoe & Co. at Grand and Sheriff streets. About 10,000 persons tried to attend it, but less than a third could get into the hall. Louis Miller, one of the speakers, said:

"If not enough blood has been shed by the fathers of the republic to establish that principle, then I say to you that the Jews of New York are ready to shed more."

Jews Make Strong Protest Against Tyranny.

Meyer Loudon, a socialist editor, declared that the Jews had not run away from the Russian tyrant to put themselves under the club of the uniformed "bum." Mr. Loudon abused all of the officers of the administration and said that things were so bad that District Attorney Jerome had to hire county detectives to watch his police, and then other detectives to watch his own men.

News has been received here of the death in Ceylon of Mrs. Colville B. Wilmot, granddaughter of Cyrus W. Field.

I. F. Ritter, a prosperous marble dealer of Milton, Pa., was assaulted and robbed early this morning in Bryant park by two men. Ritter came to town on Thursday. He was to take an early train to his home this morning. He put up at an uptown hotel when he arrived, but settled his bill Thursday night and spent the evening at a theater. About midnight he found himself near the Grand Central station with a couple of hours to spare, so he concluded he would take a walk.

Man Slugged and Robbed in Park in City's Heart.

In Bryant park he found an empty bench. He had only been there a few minutes when two men came along and sat down on the same bench. Ritter did not like their looks and got up to go.

As he stood up one of the men struck him on the head with a blunt instrument. The two thugs promptly went through him, $60 and his railroad ticket home being taken from him. Also his gold watch and chain. Then they went away. Ritter lay where he had fallen for some time and then staggered to the police station and told his story.

Police Commissioner Partridge today reduced 106 detective sergeants to the rank of patrolman and three to the grade of roundsman. He also transferred three inspectors, among them Inspector Cross, who was temporarily in command of the district in which occurred the riot at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph last Wednesday. Cross is sent to the Bronx borough. Sergeant B. J. Gallagher of Brooklyn was promoted to captain and placed in command of the Eldridge street station and succeeded Capt. James K. Price, who retired yesterday.

Police Inspector of Riot District Transferred.

The commissioner said that the transfer of Inspector Cross had been decided upon some time ago, and that the riots on the east side had nothing to do with it. A committee of six, representing the organization of Hebrews formed last night for the purpose of investigating the alleged brutal conduct of the police during the disturbance of Wednesday, called on Commissioner Partridge today and entered complaint against Sergeant McSweeny and Roundsman Jackson, whom they charge with brutality.

The report that has been circulated in Wall street on several occasions that the New York Central had offered to buy the Manhattan Elevated railway system on a guarantee of 6 per cent dividends on the stock, was brought forward again today and was supplemented by the statement that George J. Gould had rejected the offer and was holding out for 7 per cent. The electric plans of the New York Central were said to have been drawn up with a view to joint operation with the Manhattan elevated lines. A sharp upward movement in Manhattan stock accompanied the reports.

New York Central May Buy the Manhattan "L."

It was said by a man close to the Gould interests that since the Pennsylvania railroad had elaborated its plans for an entrance into this city as well as its retaliatory policy upon the Goulds the Gould and Vanderbilt interests had become more than usually friendly and that he did not think it was unlikely that a "deal" as to local traction might come in time.

George Gould at Saratoga tonight said he did not care to talk about the matter at the present time.

George Waldo Jordan, 35 years old, who was in the carpet cleaning business at 437 West Forty-fifth street, killed himself by drinking carbolic acid in a room at the Herald Square hotel today. Before he killed himself Jordan left notes directing that his wife and mother be informed of his death and that an undertaker be notified to take charge of his body. At the same time he wrote directly to the undertaker.

Ends Life to Prove He Is a "Great Hero."

Three notes were found in his room lying on a chair near the bed, beside which was a loaded revolver. The first note read:

"He who dies for his country is a hero. But he who dies for his family's sake is a great hero. GEORGE WALDO JORDAN."

So far as can be ascertained, Jordan had been happy in his domestic life, and no reason has been assigned for his act. He had lived at 238 West Twenty-first street, but had registered at the hotel Thursday night, signing himself from Baltimore.

A dispatch from Baltimore says Jordan had a life insurance policy for $25,000 in favor of his wife and one for $50,000 in favor of his mother.

TO OPEN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS DOGS TODAY.

MRS. CHARLES A. WHITE.

The Chicago Home for Friendless Dogs will throw open its doors, formally, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The opening was scheduled to take place some days earlier, but was delayed on account of the nondelivery of the cages. Already a number of dogs have been provided with homes through the efforts of Mrs. Charles A. White, leader of the movement. Persons with family or stray dogs to be disposed of may take them to the new home, while persons who are looking for canine pets may apply at the home and be fitted out with the kind of dog wanted. Sick dogs will receive medical attention, and the profits of the summer boarding phase of the work will help to defray the expenses of the charity department. Stray and homeless cats also will be cared for later on. The permanent home probably will be located in Kenwood, the present building at 80 Twenty-sixth street being intended for temporary uses.

CITY GETS A GIFT PARK.

NORTHWESTERN "L" ASSUMES THE ROLE OF SANTA CLAUS.

Acting Mayor Walker Surprised When President Buckingham Announces the Donation of a Playground and Says He Will Fit It Out at the Company's Expense—Site Is in a Crowded Neighborhood Near the Donor's Tracks—Expects More Presents.

A corporation Santa Claus crawled down the city hall chimney yesterday and deposited a small park on Acting Mayor Walker's desk.

At first Mr. Walker could not believe his eyes. Most of his time in recent years has been devoted to preventing the corporations from getting something for nothing, and to have a corporation volunteer a gift to the city was more than he could comprehend.

As soon as he recovered his breath he questioned the Kris Kringle and found that in private life he is Clarence Buckingham, president of the Northwestern Elevated railway company.

"I'm in earnest," explained Santa Buckingham. "The city was good enough to give us a franchise and now we want to give the city a playground for the use of the children. We'll fit it out at our own expense, too."

"You're on," said Mr. Walker, and the deal was closed.

Site of the Gift Park.

The site offered by Mr. Buckingham lies along Alaska street, between Larrabee and Town streets, and is close to the elevated structure. It is 300 feet long and 85 feet wide, and is so situated as to be well adapted for the purpose.

Mr. Buckingham says he will not be satisfied till the site is made one of the finest of the small parks or playgrounds in Chicago. The plat will be inclosed with a fancy wire fence and fully supplied with seats, swings, teetering boards, and any other equipment the commission may suggest.

"Now that we've gone into the small park business we don't propose to do things by halves," Mr. Buckingham said. "The district surrounding the playground is of the poorer sort, and it seems to me the park will be a big benefit to the neighborhood.

"The value of the land we donate? Well, I can't say exactly. It depends on what it might be wanted for. At any rate, it will make a good playground."

Expects Even More Presents.

"The gift is in strange contrast to our experience with corporations," Mr. Walker said last night. "The custom always has been for them to be asking favors from the city. Naturally I was surprised when Mr. Buckingham came in and stated that his company wanted to do something for the children.

"Did I tell him it could? Well, I certainly did. And I believe that now the Northwestern has broken the ice that other corporations will follow its lead.

"I have no estimate of the amount of money the Northwestern will spend on the park, but it will run up into the thousands.

"The only string on the proposition is that should the ground ever be needed for purposes more beneficial to the community the city will release its control of the park.

"The intention of the company is to begin fitting out the park just as soon as the deal with the park commission can be closed."

CHICAGO WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Julia C. Comely, an Artist, Ends Her Life in a Boarding House in Denver.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Julia C. Comley, an artist of Chicago, committed suicide on Wednesday night. The body was not found until this morning at Mrs. Merideth's boarding house at 16 La Veta place. Mrs. Comely came to the above place two weeks ago from Chicago. She was quiet and richly dressed in mourning for her husband, who recently died at Chicago. She spoke of her troubles to no one. However, she said she was and had been a sufferer from heart trouble. She wrapped her face in the bedclothes, covering a bottle of chloroform applied to the nostrils.

W. D. Howell, father of Mrs. Comely, was seen at his home, 1231 Michigan avenue. He said:

"I had not been advised that Julia had taken her own life, the telegram I received merely stating that she was dead. She has not been the same since the death of her mother, two years ago. Her health had declined steadily, and two weeks ago she sold all of her effects here and went to Denver to reside permanently, believing her health would be restored. She did not volunteer much and I questioned her little concerning her separation from Mr. Comely. I have thought recently that her mind was affected. She was an artist and followed her work as long as she remained here."

Mr. Howell added that his daughter would be buried in Omaha, according to her own wishes.

MITCHELL TALKS TO 10,000 MINERS

President of Union Pleads with Men at Scranton, Pa., to Keep Up Strike.

SAYS VICTORY IS NEAR.

Urges Peace and Respect of Law —Declares Horrors Will Follow Surrender.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Ten thousand persons gathered at the Round Woods in this city this afternoon at a mass-meeting of striking miners that President Mitchell and District President Nicholls had been advertised to address. One-tenth were women, many with their babies in arms. This great crowd was fringed by a cordon of police, sent there by the city authorities. The Oxford breaker, the first to resume operations, was situated not far from this meeting place.

There were several speakers before President Mitchell was introduced. He made a fiery speech, declaring it was a question of manhood whether or not the miners won the strike. They could not hope to do so if they permitted the operators to trick them.

Mitchell Gets Wild Greeting.

President Mitchell was received with great enthusiasm. He made no references to the troubles at Shenandoah or the calling out of troops.

"It has been said by some that the miners of the Scranton region are getting tired of the strike and are about to return to work. I come to find out if this is so. I want to know if you are going to return to work, dishonoring your organization and dishonoring yourselves.

"If the strike is lost, may God help the men, women, and children who depend for subsistence on the mining of anthracite coal. If the strike is lost you will pay the cost of the strike.

"I want to say that the anthracite miners went on strike themselves. They voted for the strike. It was not the officers of the United Mineworkers' union who called the strike. It will never end until you vote it ended.

"From the offices of the coal presidents in New York comes the declaration that the strike will be settled only in their own way of settling it. I would direct your attention to similar declarations made in the 1900 strike. The coal trust may be powerful and strong, but the American people are stronger than the coal trust.

Promises Relief for Needy.

"I understand there is some dissatisfaction and misunderstanding about the distribution of the relief fund. The operators have sent men among you to urge you to be dissatisfied. We have sent a circular to all the locals which will explain in detail the plans for distributing relief, and I trust when you hear it read there will be an end to dissatisfaction and misunderstanding. While we have not got millions, we have enough to see to it that no miner will starve during the continuance of the strike.

"The one among you who violates the law is the worst enemy you have. No one is more pleased than the operators in New York to hear of disorder in the coal regions. I want our men to exercise their rights that inure to them under the laws, but I desire that no man shall transgress the laws.

"The strike will be won. I have no more doubt about it than I have that I am standing here addressing you.

"The operators are trying to make it appear that the strike is beginning to break up. At Shamokin the operators tell the strikers that the men at Wilkesbarre are returning to work. At Wilkesbarre they tell them the men at Shamokin are returning, and at other places they tell them the men at Scranton are weakening. I fail to see any signs of weakening here.

Vote to Fight to Finish.

"I want to impress on you the importance of winning this strike. If you win, as you surely will win, there will be no more strikes; there will be a basis of adjustment arrived at which will prevent strikes. If you lose the strike, the operators will make you pay for their strike losses by reducing your wages. And if you lose the strike you lose your organization. I trust and hope and constantly pray you will stand as you did in 1900."

Before the handshaking episode began Chairman Phillips asked all who favored a fight to a finish to raise their hands. Every hand went up.

Mitchell Declares for Order.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—President Mitchell today answered the citizens' alliance, which demanded of him that he put himself on record against rioting. He declared he has and is doing all in his power to prevent lawless acts, and he charged the citizens' alliance with winking at capital crimes while inveighing against minor offenses. He declared there has been less lawlessness on the part of striking miners than by the coal and iron police.

Presence of Troops Opens Mines.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—There is a wide zone of quiet in and around Shenandoah and the 1,500 National guardsmen, who are the cause thereof, are putting in their time with target practice and regimental drills. The fact that the troops were out hastened the opening of the Oxford and Cayuga mines today, the former with a force of 120 men and the latter with sixty. Crowds gathered about the mines, but there were no offensive demonstrations.

The petition circulated by the strikers in Shenandoah requesting the governor to withdraw the troops was generally signed. Few believe, however, that Gov. Stone will be induced to withdraw the troops until he is convinced the danger of violent outbreaks similar to that on Wednesday night is over.

Ordered to Shoot Miners.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 1.—L. Carney, who acted as a guard at the Collins colliery, testified in the trial of John Richards and others today that his instructions from Mr. Collins were to stop the men going on the property, to call to them three times, and if they did not stop to fire. He says he did not fire and gave up the place because he did not think the men were treated right.

Imprisoned Miners Win Point.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Aug. 1.—Judge Nathan Goff of the United States Circuit court this afternoon heard a petition for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus for Thomas Haggerty and other strike leaders sentenced to jail at Parkersburg by Judge Jackson for violation of the injunction issued by him. Judge Goff granted the writ asked for by the miners and ordered the marshal to produce Thomas Haggerty and other prisoners here for a hearing next Tuesday at 10 o'clock. The miners are jubilant.

NORTH DAKOTA TICKET NAMED.

Democrats Select Candidates for All State Offices and Explain Party Principles.

For governor	J. E. CRONAN
For lieutenant governor	M. C. GINNIS
For secretary of state	JOHN QUARTUM
For auditor	J. F. MORRISON
For treasurer	JAMES M'DONALD
For attorney general	M. J. BARRETT
For superintendent of instruction	V. STEVENSON
For commissioner of insurance	F. A. WILSON
For congressmen	L. A. UELAND, V. R. LOVELL

Fargo, N. D., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—The Democrats of North Dakota today nominated the above ticket and indorsed Judge John M. Cochrane of Grand Forks, the republican nominee, for judge of the Supreme court. The platform adopted declares allegiance to the time honored principles of the democratic party as set forth in national platforms adopted in the past; declares strongly against the so-called railroad merger; pledges itself to a resubmission of the prohibition law; favors initiative and referendum; demands the repeal of the feloiw servant law; and calls for the equal taxation of corporations.

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.
Great Clearance Sale
....OF....
Outing Suits

All our surplus stock of homespun and flannel outing suits, embracing the newest styles and choicest fabrics at great reductions.

Your choice of about 2,000 fine flannel and homespun outing suits that have been selling all season for $8, $10 and $12....dark and light shades....all styles and patterns .... suits all sewed with silk.... trousers made with side straps.... clearance sale price ---------- $5

Great clearance sale of men's fine business suits ...about 2,000 well-tailored suits...made of best cassimeres, worsteds, meltons and fancy cheviots ...sold all season for $10, $12 and $15...your choice ---- $7.50

Your choice of any pair of trousers in The Hub (black full dress trousers excepted) that have been selling all season for $7.50, $8, $9 and $10... comprising the finest garments made by America's best tailors...for ---------- $5

Open to-night until 10.

WELL KNOWN BOSTON LAWYER ACCUSED OF ROBBING ESTATE.

Willard C. Van Derlip Arrested for Larceny of $4,000 and Is Charged with Appropriating $200,000.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Willard C. Van Derlip of 15 Berwick park, a well known Boston lawyer and one of the most prominent members of the Boston lodge of Elks, was arrested at his home this afternoon charged with the larceny of four bonds of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, the property of John Lowell, worth $4,000, on May 21. The prisoner was arraigned this afternoon and his case was put over until Aug. 7, bail being fixed at $8,000.

It is alleged by Col. William D. Sohier and John Lowell, son of the late Judge John Lowell, that Van Derlip is an embezzler to the extent of $200,000, but they admit it will be impossible to charge him with a large part of that in court because it was committed years ago, the statute law limiting the prosecution for any offense except murder after six years have expired.

By the alleged wrongdoing of Van Derlip it is stated that he has practically wiped out the estate of George B. Emerson, of which he was a trustee. It is further alleged that the details of the embezzlement include the forgery of the name of one of the sureties of Van Derlip's bond, which he gave as a trustee sixteen years ago. Owing to the legal limitation no prosecution can be made on that allegation.

The Emerson estate was valued at $200,000. Van Derlip has agreed to turn over this property, but this, according to prosecution, is not large.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD PIKE McCONNELL, Chicago, junior member of the law firm of McConnell & McConnell, died yesterday at his residence, 4339 Lake avenue, at the age of 35 years. He leaves a wife and daughter. He was a graduate of Lombard university and also of the Illinois College of Law. Mr. McConnell was one of the original owners and promoters of the United Telegraph, Telephone and Electric company of Hyde Park. While serving as its general manager a few years ago he was blown up in a manhole and never fully recovered from the effects of the accident. He was a nephew of Minister Conger of Pekin, his mother being Mrs. Conger's sister.

Mackinac Island $25
and Return. 7 Days Lake Trip.
Meals and Berth included. Leave Chicago Saturdays 8:30 p. m. STEAMSHIP "GEORGIA."

Escanaba, Mich., $13
and return. 4 Days Lake Trip.
Meals and Berth included. Leave Chicago Wed., Fri. and Sat. 8:00 p. m.

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and Return. 2 days Lake TRIP
Meals and Berth included. Leave Chicago Mon., Tue., and Thurs. 8:00 p. m.

$9 TO BUFFALO, 7:45 p. m. Daily.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS

$1.50 Muskegon or Grand Haven
7:45 p. m. Daily.
Finest service on the Lakes. For complete information, address
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Chicago Jockey Club
JULY 21 TO AUGUST 2
Races Transferred to Harlem.
SIX RACES EACH DAY BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
MUSIC BY CICERO MILITARY BAND. ADMISSION $1.00.
Special Illinois Central Trains leave Randolph-st., at 12:30, 1:00, 1:15 and 1:40 p. m., stopping at Van Buren, Park Row, Halsted and Ashland; returning first train after fifth race; others after last race.
Lake-st. Elevated leaving Clark and Lake-sts., stopping at all loop stations, leaving Randolph-st. at 8th-ave. 14 minutes later direct to track without stop, at 12:40, 12:54, 1:01, 1:08, 1:15, 1:22, 1:36 and 2:11. Returning first train after fifth race stops at all stations; other trains after last race, stopping at Ashland-av. and Halsted-st.
Metropolitan L leaves La Salle and Van Buren-sts. at 1:11, 1:21 and 1:31.
Twelfth-st. electric from Van Buren and State-sts. from 12:45 to 1:30 at short intervals. Madison-st. cable to 40th-av., connecting with surface electric direct to track.
Fare on specials, round trip, 25 cents.

DEARBORN
11TH BIG WEEK.
THE STORKS.
A MUSICAL FANTASY.
MATINEE TODAY.
WED. MAT., 50c, 25c—ALL RESERVED.

STUDEBAKER MICH. BLVD., ADJOINING AUDITORIUM HOTEL.
Engagement Opens TONIGHT Performance 500th.
HOME AGAIN
ALL AMERICA APPLAUDS
KING DODO
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
And Last Season's Chicago Favorites!
CHERIDAH SIMPSON, FLORA ZABELLE, GRETA RISLEY, MARGARET M'KINNEY, ARTHUR DEAGON, ARTHUR WOOLEY, WILLIAM CORLISS, CHAS. W. MEYER, and
100—CHORAL COURT—100. Seats now selling.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MATINEE AT 2.
62ND PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
CHICAGO'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
THE WIZARD OF OZ
STAGED BY JULIAN MITCHELL.
Summer Prices—Lower Floor, $1 & $1.50; 1st Balcony, 75c; 2d Balcony, 50c, 25c. Mat. Wed., 25c, 50c, 75c.

EDELWEISS GARDEN
51st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
Concert Every Evening by 35 Members of
THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
Under the leadership of ALBERT ULRICH.
Take Cottage Grove-av. car or South Side Elevated to 51st-st.

SAM T. JACK'S
Madison-st., near State. Tel. Cen. 2198
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.
"THE MORMON"
A Sensation!
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

MASONIC TEMPLE
Eugene Cowles, Macart's Dogs & Monkeys, Bicknell, Mason-Keeler Co., Bedini & Arthur, Harmony Four, Jack Norworth, Thompson & Wolfe
Next Week THE 4 COHANS The $3,000.00 Attraction.

COLUMBUS COOL AS THE SEASHORE.
10 20 30 50 HEARTS ARE TRUMPS
Sun. Mats. 25c All Seats Res'v'd.
Daily Mats. 10-20 Best Seats
Week Aug. 3—LADY OF QUALITY.

GREAT NORTHERN WILL OPEN TONIGHT.
WITH THE WORLD FAMOUS
HERRMANN, THE GREAT.
SEATS NOW SELLING.
FIRST POPULAR MATINEE SUNDAY.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
Only Summer Theater in Chicago.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Merville, Elmore & Losee, Tascott, "White Coon," Arnim & Wagner, Belmont & O'Brien, Constance Windom, Manning & O'Reilly, Harvey & Moore, The Kinodrome, Wood & Bates, 8—Pony Ballet—8, Carrie Graham, Duffy-Sawtelle-Duffy, Murphy & Slater, De Monleo, Newell & Niblo, Comedy Quartette.
PRICES—10, 20 AND 30 CENTS.

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(Formerly Sunnyside Park)
EVERY EVE., SAT. & SUN. MATINEES.
JOHN E. YOUNG OPERA CO., in
OLIVETTE
NEXT WEEK—"RIP VAN WINKLE."

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St. Joseph and Benton Harbor. Daily, 9:30 a. m.; 12:30, noon; 11:30 p. m. Fare 50c each way on day steamers. Free Vaudeville Show.
$1.50 to Grand Rapids, $1.20 to Saugatuck, $1.00 to Holland, daily 9:30 a. m. and 8:45 p. m.
(See classified ad.)
GRAHAM & MORTON LINE.
Dock foot Wabash-av. Phone Cent. 2162.

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Mat. Daily. Prices—10, 25, 30, 50. Smoke if you like.
ORPHEON EXTRAVAGANZA.
The New Burlesque. HOKEY-POKEY
Chicago's Favorite Laughmakers
Nat. Fields, Howard and Emerson, Alex. Carr.

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KARSY'S GREAT MYRIPHONE.
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North Halsted and Grace-sts.
DAILY CONCERTS. If Rain, In Concert Hall.
Free Concerts Every Sunday Morning.

10c 20c 30c ALHAMBRA
FRIDAY & SATURDAY NIGHTS, AUG. 1 AND 2.
10c & 20c MATINEE SATURDAY
Richards & Pringle's GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
Week com. Sun. Mat. Aug. 3—"Nobody's Claim."

MANHATTAN BEACH,
Twenty Miles' Ride. Lake Excursion.
Fast Steamer EASTON.
Leave 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 8 p. m.
25c round trip, or 15c one way. Week days only.
Nicest short trip out of city.
GRAHAM & MORTON LINE,
Dock foot Wabash-av. Phone Cent. 2162.

BASEBALL TODAY
BALTIMORE vs. WHITE SOX.
39th-st. and Wentworth-av.
Game Called at 3:30.

August Excursions
via
ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM
$25 COLORADO
AND RETURN
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$35 SALT LAKE CITY
and OGDEN and RETURN
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Choice of routes to California. Through Sleepers via Colorado, Salt Lake City and SCENIC LINE
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TO COLORADO SPRINGS and MANITOU. Popular Line to Denver.
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ONE NIGHT OUT TO COLORADO.
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Collar-comfort is so well worth having, that our name in the collar is well worth finding; you're sure of the first if you find the second. We mention two new ones: Cluett brand "Aldine" 25c; Arrow brand "Ashbourne" 15c
Cluett or Monarch Shirts are as right for you as for these Collars. Best dealers sell them.
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GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS AT PARIS.
QUINA-LAROCHE
When overworked, the nerves become unstrung, and a weakened condition of the body is the result; then the energies are relaxed and attacks of Cold, La Grippe, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers follow.
Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and muscles, aids digestion, purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the entire system.
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FRECKLES
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My scientific treatments never fail. Thirty years' practical experience. No charge for consultation and book.
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WANTED—DRAFTSMEN—A COMPETITIVE examination for architectural draftsmen and structural steel-work draftsmen to provide an eligible list, from which appointments will be made in the Naval Service at any time within two years thereafter, will be held at Chicago, Ill., and Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 19th and 20th, 1902, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. each day. The examinations at Chicago and Pittsburg will be identical and practical in character. Applications for permission to be examined, designating the most convenient city for the applicant, should be made previous to August 15th to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., who will supply the necessary forms and instructions. Pay, $4.48 to $5.04 per diem. W. H. MOODY, Secretary of the Navy.

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BORALMA-DERBY RACE FOR $40,000

Match Between Great Trotters for $20,000 a Side at Hartford.

BOTH HORSES ARE READY.

Geers Is to Pilot the Smathers Horse, Which Will Be the Favorite.

[BY H. T. WHITE.]

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Everything is in readiness for the $40,000 match race tomorrow between the trotters Lord Derby and Boralma, and nothing but inclement weather can prevent the event from being the most notable for many years in the harness horse world, as the track is in perfect condition and both horses are on the ground and ready for the best race of their lives.

It is definitely settled that Geers, who has been behind Lord Derby in all his races, will have the mount tomorrow, and the great reinsman came on with the horse from Cleveland and has given him the necessary preliminary work.

E. E. Smathers, owner of Derby, arrived from New York today and told me the plan of having Geers drive his horse originated with George Spear, who is the regular driver for the Smathers stable. In the event of Lord Derby winning, which most horsemen think will be the case, Smathers will give Geers and Spear $1,500 apiece from the stakes.

Lawson will not be here to see Boralma perform. Experts say Derby will be favorite. So far as the Derby people are concerned they do not believe their horse can be beaten.

Geers drove Derby a mile at Detroit in 2:10½ and at its close told Owner Smathers that the horse was in good shape and could beat every trotter this season, Cresceus not barred. This has given Smathers a lot of confidence and there is unlimited money on tap at evens to back Derby.

The stake money for the race, $20,000 a side, is all up, and from the data at hand there will be at least 25,000 people to see the race. General admission will be $1, and it will cost $2 more for a seat in the grand stand, so that the winning horse gets 60 per cent of the gate receipts and all the stake money, his pay for the afternoon's work will be at least $30,000, and possibly more. There will be three other races on the card, two paces and a trot, all for fast classes, and in each a large entry has been received.

Horsemen are arriving from all parts of the country, boxes having been bespoken from as far distant points as California, and a big delegation of circuit followers has arranged for an excursion from Columbus, where the horses are engaged this week.

There was a big crowd at the track this afternoon merely to see the principals in the big race jogged and some of the minor horses receive fast work. The best mile was 2:06¾, by the pacer Prince Alert, but that was enough to show the track was fast.

CROOKED RACE AT COLUMBUS.

Judges Declare All Bets Off in the $5,000 2:20 Pace—Driver Stuard and Horse Suspended.

Columbus, O., Aug. 1.—The judges at the grand circuit races today unearthed a job in the $5,000 stake for 2:20 pacers. Severe punishment was meted out to Driver Tom Stuard and the horse Elderone.

The race was the feature of a good card. There were six starters, but Greenline and Elderone were conceded to have the race between them. Greenline won the first heat with ease. The second heat was won by Elderone, who paced a beautiful mile in 2:05¾, cutting his record four seconds. Elderone's showing produced the desired effect on the odds, which now switched to $30 on Greenline and $50 on the field. The third heat went to Greenline in 2:10¾, Stuard making no effort with Elderone.

When the horses came out for the fourth heat the judges ordered Stuard out of the sulky and put Valentine, a local trainer and driver, up behind Elderone. Elderone took the fourth heat in 2:06¾, outpacing Greenline in the stretch. In the fifth heat Elderone went to a break in the first turn and could not be set to pacing again. He finished behind the flag, with a broken hopple, which, investigation showed, had been cut nearly through before the heat started. The judges declared all bets off, placed Elderone fourth instead of distanced in the last heat, suspended Stuard and the horse Elderone for one year, and fined Hudson $100 for not trying to win in the last heat with Tertimen.

The feature tomorrow will be the attempt of Dan Patch, 2:03¼, to beat 2:01¾, the record of his sire, Joe Patchen. Summaries:

The 2:10 class, trotting, purse $1,500:

Vaubun, g. g., by Pilot Medium.
Charlie Mc, blk. g. [Raybould]..2 2 2 3 1 1 1
Dorothy Redmond, blk. m. [Wills] ..3 1 1 1 2 2 2
Dr. Spellman, b. g. [Erwin] ..4 1 4 5 3 3 3
Ruth M., b. m. [Miller] ..5 3 3 4 4 dr
Time—2:13¾; 2:10¾; 2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:13½; 2:14; 2:15¾.

The 2:20 class, pacing, purse $5,000:

Greenline, b. g., by Guinea dam by Greenback [Saunders] ..1 2 1 2 1
Elderone, b. g. [Stuard and Valentine] ..2 1 2 1 2
Tertimen, b. h. [Hudson] ..6 3 4 3 3
Cherry Lass, b. m. [Starr] ..4 4 3 4 5
Beware, b. h. [Farris] ..3 5 5 5 4
Alfie H., ch. m. [Faris] ..5 dis
Time—2:09¾; 2:06¾; 2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:16.

The 2:15 class, trotting, purse $1,200 (two heats in three):

Klondike, g. g., by Judge Hines, dam by Bradley [Garrity], won in straight heats. [Walker]
Ernest, second; Bernaldo [French], third; Wynema [Kenney], fourth; Summer Morn, Earline S., Prince Selma, Malborn, and Pegasus started.
Time—2:13¾; 2:12¾.

The 2:21 class, trotting, purse $1,200 (two in three):

Chase, b. g., by Keeler, dam by Axtell [Hudson], won in straight heats. William Tell, b. g. [Wilson], second; Oneonta, s. m. [Olney], third; Jim Fenton, br. g. [Patterson], fourth. The Money Maker, Maud Carlisle, and Regretful started.
Time—2:14¼; 2:13.

Favorites Win at Freeport.

Freeport, Ill., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Favorites were easy winners in both races today, which concluded the meeting. Summaries:

2:15 trot, purse $600:

Johnny Molloch, b. h., by Molloch [Wright] ..1 5 1 1
Frequent, b. m. [Dean] ..3 1 3 2
Brash, b. m. [Ames] ..2 2 2 3
Elfah, Meta Arthur, and Dan W. also started.
Time—2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:15¼.

2:25 pace, purse $300:

Alferson, g. h., by Alferton [Fullager] ..1 1 1
Capt. Colbert, ch. g. [Dean] ..2 4 3
Erle T., ch. m. [Sanders] ..4 2 2
Jim Patchen, Leonora, Maj. McKinley, St. Patchen, Sensation, Jay D., and Keggiemont also started.
Time—2:11½; 2:13¾; 2:15¼.

MATINEES AT LOCAL TRACKS.

Local Amateurs Will Take Part in Three Meetings Today—Program at Washington Park.

The second matinée of the Gentlemen's Driving club will be held at Washington park this afternoon at 1:30. The following is the programme:

2:20 trot—Sandalwood, Lisenero, Tribulation, Free for all pace—Carlio M., Jo Hee.
Free for all trot—Yellow Jacket, May Alcott.
2:15 pace—Trixie, Jessie Roy, Kittie Frost, Cambridge Boy.
Green trotters—Parthenia, Judge Sherman.

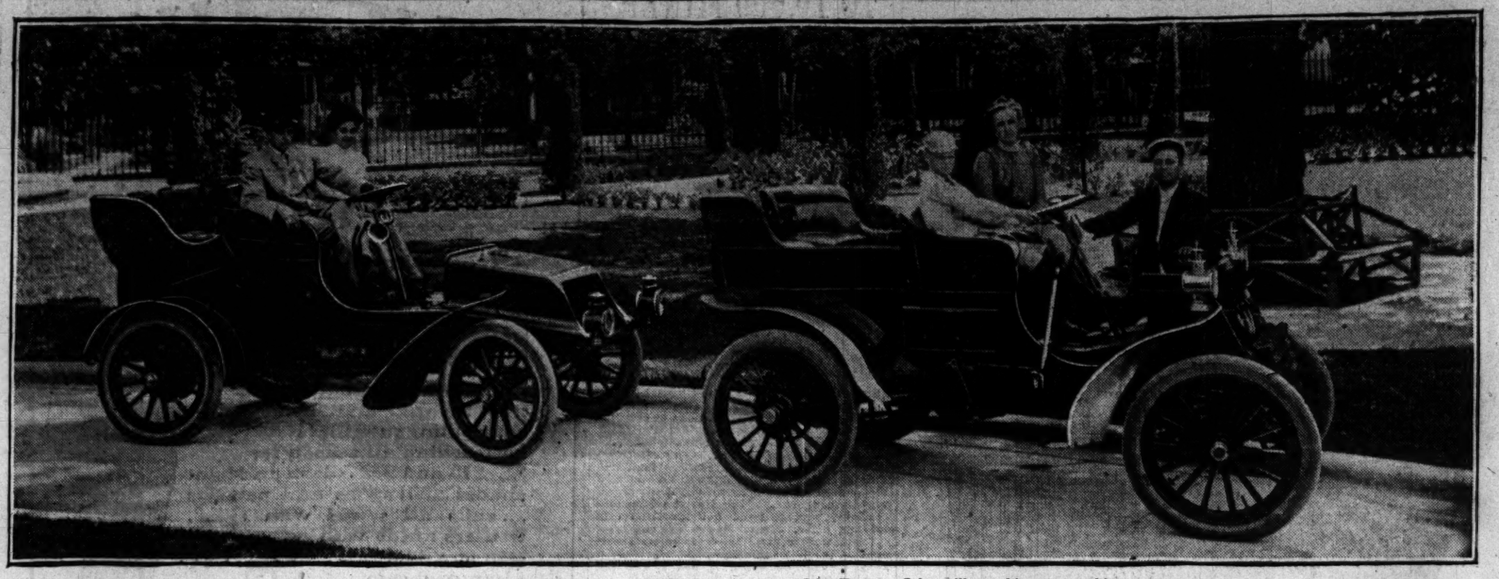
Five races are scheduled for this afternoon at the Twelfth street track, the most important of which is the free for all pace. There are four entries in this race, and every heat will be hotly contested. For the benefit of the spectators returns by wire will be announced after each heat of the $50,000 match between Lord Derby, 2:06½, and Boralma, 2:07, at Hartford, Conn.

A card of five races is on for the Garfield park track matinée this afternoon, including a 2:25 pace, a free for all, a special pace in which nine horses are entered, a 2:20 trot, and a 2:10 trot.

Poolroom Loses Through Mistake.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1.—As the result of a mistake made in posting odds the Kingston poolroom today lost about $2,500. The board marker confused Talala, a 2 to 5 favorite, and Duella, a 50 to 1 shot, entered in the first race at Highland park, and reversed the odds on the board.

TWO OF THE AUTOMOBILES WHICH WILL TAKE PART IN ENDURANCE RUN OF THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB.



The machines are the property of John and Willie Farson, sons of John Farson. John will run his own machine.

LONG SHOT IS OVERLOOKED

AUTUMN LEAVES WINS HANDICAP AT ODDS OF 50 TO 1.

Even the Small Fry Betters Fail to Get Their Money Down on the "Good Thing," Whose Victory Is Absolutely Cheerless—Favonius, the Favorite, Runs Last—Ethel Wheat Is Real Contender Against Outsider—Another Surprise in the Fifth.

Autumn Leaves, at odds of 50 to 1, carrying 96 pounds, and with Fitsmaurice, a comparatively unknown boy, in the saddle, won the seven furlong handicap at Harlem yesterday, but the usual cheery "piker" shout which greets the victory of a longshot was absent, leaving the impression that even the small fry were not down.

The race was a lesson in extremes. Autumn Leaves, the longest priced horse, won comparatively easily, although Ethel Wheat was giving a stout argument at the end, while Favonius, a false favorite at 7 to 5, finished absolutely last, having shown nothing at any stage to flatter his backers. In the first place, seven furlongs is too short a distance for the Burns & Waterhouse horse, and this, with the weight, furnished the result, although the rear horses were all in a cluster and his defeat was not as bad as relative positions would indicate.

Bummer and Ed Adack were the pacemakers and the clip they set took the run out of both when the finish came. Ethel Wheat and Autumn Leaves were rated to this pace and from the quarter pole Autumn Leaves was in a good position to move up.

Ethel Wheat appeared to stop rounding the home bend, but came again in the straight and closed ground rapidly in the last eighth, at one time apparently having a chance to beat the long shot, but that was because the latter was underestimated. Autumn Leaves was one of the crack 3-year-old fillies on the southern circuit last spring, but since then had run a number of disappointing races.

The fifth race, at one and one-half miles also furnished a surprise when Maj. Manair, at 9 to 1, came on through the stretch and easily beat Ravensbury, who had forced Leo Newell to quit.

Harlem Summaries Aug. 1.

Weather clear. Track slow.

First race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
3-2 Bluechips, 110 [J. Woods] ..7 6 5 3 1
8-1 Della Ostrand, 103 [Nutt] ..3hd 1½ 1½ 2½ 2
8-1 Judicious, 100 [Birkenruth] ..2½ 4½ 2½ 2½ 3
Time, 1:16 4-5. Albert Errpht, 105 pounds [W. Waldo]; Tom Keene, 107 [J. Hicks]; If You Dare, 114 [J. Wright]; Lady Bramble, 105 [Beauchamp]; Cuban Girl, 102 [J. Ransch]; and Laura K., 101 [J. Baker], finished as named. Aratoma, 108 [Troxler], ran away, left. Winner, G. W. Baldwin's b. c., by Pompey—Norfolk—La Plata. Won driving. Huachuca, under a clever ride by Woods, ran over horses in the last quarter, and just got up in time to win.

Second race, 1 mile and 50 yards, purse $400, 3 year olds:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
1-1 Col. Girl, 101 [Goodsell] ..5½ 2½ 1½ 1½ 1
4-1 LouWonda, 109 [J. Ransch] ..1½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 2
10-1 Water Edge, 100 [J. Hicks] ..4hd 4½ 4½ 2½ 3
Time, 1:48 4-5. Inspector Shea, 107 pounds [Beauchamp]; Ultrula, 103 [Somersault, 92 [Helgesen]; and Frank Mc., 94 [T. Meade], finished as named. Winner, W. M. Rogers' b. f., by Meddler—Springtide. Won in a canter.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2 year olds, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
9-2 Lampoon, 101 [J. Ransch] ..1hd 1½ 1½ 1½ 1
2-1 G'dy Twosome, 103 [T. Meade] ..2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2
25-1 Almaric, 96 [C. Reed] ..6½ 7° 6½ 6° 3½
Time, 1:17 3-5. Vestia, 95 pounds [H. Arvin]; Philo, 97 [T. Meade]; King Rodgers, 98 [J. Hicks]; Fericles, 111 [Coburn]; Pure Dale, 101 [Birkenruth]; Raskin, 93 [Woodard]; and Calas Leaf, 93 [W. Waldo], finished as named. Winner, S. S. Brown's ch. f., by Lamplighter—Mona. Won easily. Lampoon, by a head from Philo.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, purse $700, handicap:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
50-1 Adack, 96 [C. Reed] ..5½ 5½ 3½ 2½ 1
7-1 Ethel Wheat, 100 [D'nly] ..4½ 3½ 4½ 5½ 2½
4-1 Vulcain, 104 [Buchanan] ..2½ 2½ 2½ 3½ 3
Time, 1:26 1-5. Favonius, 105 pounds [Helgesen]; Ed Adack, 103 [J. Hicks]; Bummer, 93½ [Dowler]; and Favonius, 112 [J. Ransch], finished as named. Winner, C. Hellenbeck's ch. h., by Prince of Monaco—Lady Rover. Won easily. Autumn Leaves, always well up, came away with ease in the last furlong. Ethel Wheat finished strongly.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, purse $500, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
9-1 Maj. Manair, 101 [D'nly] ..2½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 1
11-5 Ravensbury, 94 [T. Meade] ..6½ 2½ 1½ 1½ 2
1-1 Leo Newell, 103 [J. R'ch] ..1hd 1½ 2½ 2½ 3
Time, 2:41 2-5. Linden Elm, 95 pounds [Dowler]; The Texan, 95 [J. Hicks]; Hopefield, 95 [Ezell]; and Darlene, 95 [L. A. Jackson], finished as named. Winner, J. U. Strode's b. g., by Eothen—Vol-au-Vent. Won easily.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $500:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
8-10 Fitzkanet, 107 [Beauchamp] ..4° 2° 1° 1° 1
7-2 J. Bright, 108 [Troxler] ..3hd 4h 3° 2° 2½
20-1 Fairbury, 99 [T. Meade] ..5 3½ 1½ 3° 3½
Time, 1:44 1-5. Dr. Stephens, 105 pounds [Buchanan], and Charley Moore, 101 [J. Hicks], finished as named. Winner, W. M. Rogers' b. c., by Fitzjames—Sekanet. Won driving. Fitzkanet appeared an easy winner an eighth out, but had to be hustled to stall off John Bright's bid.

Harlem Entries.

First race, ⅞ mile, selling:

Rasselas ..110 | Huzzah ..103
Edith Q. ..108 | Marion Lynch ..102
Henry of Trastamare ..107 | Ida Y. ..102
Chorus Boy ..107 | Erma's Choice ..101
Gonfalon ..107 | Amirante ..101
Layis ..107 | Captain Bell ..101
Limelight ..104 | Simoon ..97
Goal Runner ..104

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2 years olds:

Shooting Star ..118 | Poor Boy ..108
Gold Bell ..118 | Linguist ..105
Mda ..108 | King's Lady ..102
Lendin ..108 | Senor ..100
Stem Winder ..108 | Tabellarius ..97
Foxy Kane ..108

Third race, 1¼ miles, the Superior handicap, $2,500 added:

Argregor ..117 | *Nitrate ..98
Flying Torpedo ..112 | Dewey ..97
Aladdin ..107 | John McGurk ..92
*Hermenia ..104 | Franzabia ..90
Artena ..95
Mr. Phinizy ..105 | Headwater ..102
Marta Santa ..105 | Duelist ..102
Andes ..105 | Federal ..102
Nickey D. ..105 | Trulare ..100
Col. Zack ..102 | Lady Idris ..100
Money Muss ..102 | Elsie L. ..98
Fifth race, 1 mile, handicap:

Alard ..108 | Col. Ballantyne ..95
Corrigan ..106 | Haviland ..95
Barrack ..106 | Jane Holly ..93
Prince of Africa ..100 | John A. Clarke ..90
Silurian ..96

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Peat ..110 | Lady Chorister ..100
Satin Coat ..108 | Caliban ..99
Urchin ..106 | Aileen Abbott ..96
Benckart ..106 | Pirate's Queen ..95
Nitrate ..106 | Senora Maria ..94
Ben Chance ..104 | Rollick II ..86
Buy H. ..102 | Silver Owl ..82
Miss Liza ..101

Brighton Beach Summaries Aug. 1.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 1 1-16 miles, $800 added, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
16-1 Stevedore, 97 [L. Smith] ..1 1 1 1 1
8-5 Zoroaster, 103 [Redfern] ..2½ 3½ 2½ 2½ 2
4-1 Satire, 104 [Woodard] ..3 2½ 3½ 3° 3
Time, 1:46 1-5. Hail, 93 pounds [Michaels]; Morokanta, 106 [L. Jackson]; Swamplands, 98 [D. O'Connor]; Double Dummy, 101 [Miller]; Heroics, 98 [Cochran]; Marathon, 101 [Nelson]; Petra II., 110 [Bullman]; and Miss Fisher, 99 [McFadden], finished as named. Winner, W. C. Smith's ch. g., by Golden Garter—Julia L. Start good. Won driving.

Second race, ¾ mile, $700 added, 3 year olds, maidens, fillies:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
20-1 Ivernia, 115 [Redfern] ..2 1½ 2° 2° 1
8-1 Fontenix, 115 [Landry] ..1 2½ 1½ 1½ 2½
7-1 Marie Tryon, 115 [L. Smith] ..3 4½ 4½ 3½ 3½
Time, 1:01 1-5. Octoroon, 115 pounds [Bullman]; Tact, 115 [Miles]; Ohio Girl, 115 [Odom]; Miss Troublesome, 115 [Wonderly]; Singing Nymph, 115 [Kuhn]; and Parisina, 115 [L. Jackson], finished as named. Winner, J. Dunne's ch. f., by St. Leonards—Queenston. Start good. Won driving.

Third race, ⅝ mile, $800 added, 2 year olds, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
8-5 W. R. Condon, 102 [L. Smith] ..4 1½ 1½ 1½ 1
6-1 R't and True, 97 [A. Fadden] ..6 3½ 3° 2½ 2½
3-1 Red Knight, 109 [T. Burns] ..5 2½ 2½ 3½ 3½
Time, 1:00 4-5. Mancianna, 103 pounds [Doyle]; Orloff, 94 [Waugh]; Isle of Wight, 99 [Cochran]; Alice Bon, 99 [Miskella]; Flamboyant, 102 [L. Jackson]; Rubescant, 95 [Bolesni]; Frank Karrick, 107 [Moran]; and Knocknagow, 100 [Odom], finished as named. Winner, J. R. Holland's b. c., by Two Lumps—Felipa. Start fair. Won easily.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, purse $1,200, handicap:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
9-5 *Ethics, 114 [T. Burns] ..2 7° 6h 5½ 1°
7-1 Himself, 114 [Odom] ..1 2° 1½ 1h 2°
3-1 Tom Kenny, 117 [Bullman] ..3 1½ 2½ 2h 3½
10-1 Numeral, 104 [Wonderly] ..3 3½ 3½ 3½ 4

*Disqualified for foul.

Time, 2:05. Surmise, 94 pounds [Cochran]; Cusidor, 104 [Miles]; Adelaide Prince, 92 [Redfern]; Sadie S., 88 [Michaels]; and Arden, 106 [Smith], finished as named. Winner, L. Daly's ch. g., by Himyar—Felicite. Start good. Won easily. Ethics swerved into and knocked Tom Kenny off his stride and was disqualified.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, $800 added, 2 year olds:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
1-8 Rosetint, 114 [T. Burns] ..2 1½ 1½ 1½ 1
15-1 Dark Planet, 112 [Odom] ..1 2° 2° 2° 2½
20-1 Erora, 109 [Wonderly] ..3 3° 3° 3° 3°
Time, 1:00 3-5. Capt. Billie Lee, 112 pounds [Landry]; Colonsay, 112 [Miles]; and Interval, 112 [L. Smith], finished as named. Winner, J. Boden's ch. f., by Hastings—Lady Rosemary. Start good. Won easily.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, $800 added, apprentice jockeys:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
8-10 Anak, 101 [T. Hylands] ..2 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
12-1 Justice, 101 [Barbee] ..5 6½ 5½ 4½ 2h
6-1 Loone, 109 [Barbier] ..3 3½ 2½ 3½ 3°
Time, 1:48 2-5. Himsie, 101 [Osbourne]; Alack, 101 [O'Brien]; Chiron, 98 [Walsh]; Nonnia, 106 [Creighton]; Fonsolee, 111 [Oakley]; and Cheat 'Em, 106 [T. Burns], finished as named. Winner, A. Belmont's ch. c., by Hastings—Arnica. Start good. Won easily.

Seventh race, ⅞ mile, $800 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.
6-5 B. of Lexington, 112 [Odom] ..3 1½ 1½ 1½ 1
2-1 The Amazon, 118 [Wonderly] ..1 2½ 2½ 2½ 2
8-1 Oclawaha, 101 [L. Jackson] ..2 3½ 3½ 3½ 3
Time, 1:12 3-5. Military, 108 pounds [Michaels]; Lady Radnor, 96 [Redfern]; Whippersnapper, 118 [Landry]; and Cheat 'Em, 106 [T. Burns], finished as named. Winner, Lotos stable's b. m., by Onondaga—Annette. Start fair. Won driving.

Race Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1.—Jim Clark, one of Pat Gorman's crack sprinters, shouldered 126 pounds in the feature event at Delmar today and reeled off seven furlongs in 1:28 flat, which is within half a second of the track record. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

First race, 12-16 mile—Palmette, 89 pounds [C. Bonner], 5 to 2, won; Anything, 8 to 1, second; Faithward, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:22½.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Flash of Night, 102 pounds [T. Dean], 30 to 1, won; Pourquoi Pas, 13 to 5, second; Jack Young, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¾.

Third race, 13-16 mile—Fugurtha, 94 pounds [J. Daly], 3 to 1, won; Joe Lesser, 7 to 1, second; Delsarte, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¼.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Jim Clark, 125 pounds [T. Walsh], 7 to 5, won; Prosper La Gai, 8 to 1, second; Croix d'Or, 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:28.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Tickful, 111 pounds [T. Walsh], 4 to 1, won; Claies, 9 to 5, second; Van Hoorebeke, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:44¾.

Sixth race, 15-16 mile—Storm Volume, 106 pounds [Morse], 12 to 1, won; Flop, 15 to 1, second; Randazzo, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾.

Race Results at Highland Park.

Detroit, Aug. 1.—The winners were not hard to locate at Highland park this afternoon. Three were odds on in the betting and won by big margins. Track fast; weather fair. Summary:

First race, 7¼ furlongs—Talala, 107 pounds [Gormley], 3 to 5, won; Vouch, 15 to 1, second; Somma Lee, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¾.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Her Letter, 112 pounds [Minder], 1 to 2, won; St. Daniel, 11 to 5, second; Sir Gladstone, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Expo and Require ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Mint Bed, 94 pounds [Louden], 8 to 1, won; Chopin, 30 to 1, second; Irish Jewel, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Laura F. M., 100 pounds [C. Kelly], 10 to 1, won; Hallucination, 6 to 1, second; Spinet, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:15.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Sagamore, 105 pounds [R. Steele], 2 to 1, won; Aden, 3 to 1, second; Hiawatha, 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:15¼.

Sixth race, 1-16 miles—Secundus, 102 pounds [Minder], 5 to 1, won; Lady of the West, 7 to 5, second; Fillbuster, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¼.

Match Race at Butte.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 1.—Summary:

First race, match, $1,000 side, 1 1-16 miles—McNamara won, Wolhurst second. Time, 1:47.

Second race—Whaleback, Homestake, Modenia.

Third race—Agnicia, Callbond, I O U.

Fourth race—Lauretea, George H. Ketcham, Pope Leo.

Fifth race—Montana Peeress, Alaria, Katie Walcott.

Sixth race—Blissful, Maud Sherwood, Iras.

Seventh race—Silver Dick, George Landers, Tommy Tucker.

PRIZE TO MR. AND MRS. VINCENT

Win Mixed Foursome Handicap at Onwentsia with Allowance of Twenty—Golf Fixtures for Today.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent won the mixed foursome handicap, played yesterday at the Onwentsia club, their allowance of twenty strokes giving them a net score of 100. Mrs. G. A. McKinlock and J. A. Ryerson were second, with a net of 101. The leading scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. Vincent	120	20	100
Mrs. G. A. McKinlock and J. A. Ryerson	107	6	101
Miss Poole and Leverett Thompson	114	9	105
Mrs. H. N. Tuttle and Granger Farwell	119	13	106
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pillsbury	118	10	108
Mrs. H. Stone and N. Perry	133	24	109
Miss Hutchinson and G. A. McKinlock	133	19	114
Mr. and Mrs. Learned	135	17	118

Golf events scheduled for this afternoon are as follows:

River Forest—Team match with Racine. Play for Duffer cup.
Windsor Country club—Mixed foursome handicap.
Evanston—Team match with Edgewater.
Bryn Mawr—Team match with Windsor.
Homewood—Team match, Sliders and Pullers. Driving contest.
Auburn Park—Special water hazard driving contest.
Glen View—First round, match play, Frazier cup.
Belmont—Eighteen hole medal play handicap, open to wives and daughters of members.
Onwentsia—Eighteen hole handicap, match play against bogey.
Midlothian—Sweepstakes.
Skokie—Semi-finals for Hoyt cup, bogey handicap.

The Glen View team is scheduled to play the first of its home and home matches with the Town and Country club of St. Paul at St. Paul.

Tennis Play at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Aug. 1.—R. D. Little of Orange, N. J., tri-state and southern champion, today defeated L. H. Waidner of Chicago, and R. J. Hunt of Alameda, Cal., Pacific coast champion, beat Norman Newhall, the Minneapolis crack, leaving the experts from the two coasts to play each other tomorrow. Summary:

Singles—R. D. Little beat L. H. Waidner, 6–2, 6–3. R. J. Hunt defeated Norman Newhall, 6–1, 6–3.

Doubles—C. Garnett and C. S. Peters beat C. Hale and W. C. Burton, 6–4, 6–7, 6–4, 6–3. L. H. Waidner and R. D. Little beat George Belden and J. C. Wyman, 6–2, 6–3, 6–4. F. V. Jayne and Harry Belden beat R. J. Hunt and E. M. Ashcraft, 1–6, 7–5, 6–2. L. H. Waidner and R. D. Little beat C. Garnett and C. S. Peters, 6–3, 6–4, 6–2.

Miller and Schrosbree Draw.

Charley Miller and George Schrosbree, the local middleweights, boxed six rounds to a draw at the Textile club last night. The former, who has been sick, made a better showing than was expected under the circumstances. Two preliminaries preceded the main event.

"RUBBER" FOR THE COLTS

SELEE'S THIRTEEN DEFEATS BOSTONIANS BY SCORE OF 6 TO 1.

"Mal" Eason Is Batted Out of the Box in Third Inning by His Former Companions — Buckenberger Springs College Pitcher Named Curran, Who Makes Good for Rest of Game—Home Team Scores Only in Seventh—Brilliant Work by Tinker and Long.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.				NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	45	35	.563	Pittsburg	61	20	.753
St. Louis	44	38	.550	Brooklyn	49	40	.551
Philadelphia	42	38	.525	Boston	42	38	.525
Boston	46	40	.541	Chicago	45	41	.523
Washington	40	44	.476	Cincinnati	38	45	.458
Cleveland	39	47	.453	St. Louis	39	47	.453
Baltimore	37	46	.446	Philadelphia	36	51	.414
Detroit	34	45	.430	New York	28	56	.333

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 6.
Detroit, 13; Washington, 0.
St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 5.
Cleveland, 6; Boston, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; Boston, 1.
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 6 [ten innings].
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 3. New York, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2 [twelve innings].
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Columbus, 4; Minneapolis, 2.
Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 4.
St. Paul, 5; Toledo, 0.

THREE-EYE LEAGUE.

Rock Island, 8; Bloomington, 5.
Rockford, 6; Evansville, 3.
Decatur, 2; Cedar Rapids, 1 (twelve innings).
Terre Haute, 15; Davenport, 5.

Games Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Baltimore at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Chicago took the deciding game of the series with Boston today because the latter could not bat when the opportunity was offered to make runs and because Eason was an easy mark in the third inning. "Mal" retired after that inning in favor of Curran, who showed excellent control and held his opponents down to one run and six hits.

Once in the game Boston had three men on bases and none out and made but one run —the only run they scored in the game. In the first inning with two on bases and one out the home team failed to reach the rubber. There was some splendid fielding in the game. Long played a fast game at short, Cooley made a fine catch of a long drive in the seventh. Tinker played a brilliant game at short and Lowe put up as fine a game as he ever did when with Boston. Carney made two brilliant running catches. Slagle took a fly from Long close to the ground in the second and played his position like an artist.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Slagle, lf	0	2	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Tinker, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Dement, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	Chance, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Carney, rf	0	2	2	0	0	Dobbs, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Gre'ger, c	0	0	5	0	0	Kling, c	0	0	5	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	3	3	0	Lowe, 2b	0	2	3	3	0
Lush, cf	0	2	0	1	0	Smith, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Moran, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Slagle, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Eason, p	0	0	1	0	0	Mathewson, p	0	0	1	2	0
Curran, p	0	0	0	0	0						
*Kittredge	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	1	8	27	12	2	Totals	2	11	27	16	1

*Batted for Curran in ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0–1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–0

Two base hits—Lowe, Tinker, Carney. Stolen base—Chance. Bases on balls—Off Eason, 2; off Williams, 2. Struck out—By Curran, 3; by Williams, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Brownne. Attendance—1,557.

Notes of the Colts.

The Colts left here a happy crowd.

Charley Dexter, the ex-Colt, is expected in time to play for Boston.

Courtney has drawn his release as a result of the acquisition of Dexter.

Williams thought he was getting the small end of the umpiring and was willing to quit in disgust in the seventh.

Arthur Dilkwell, the well known follower and lover of the game, presented Lowe with a handsome purse as a token of esteem for the good work "Link" performed in Boston for so many seasons.

Director Billings of the Boston club is wild because he has been unable to sign Willis and Pittsinger for next season. Willis got $4,100 last season, and is offered more than this to join the American. He has given his word that if the National can't meet his terms he will not give him this figure he will go to the American. Billings says if the American gets Willis he will spare neither time nor money to take any player he finds under contract.

GIANTS AND ST. LOUIS DIVIDE.

Each Wins a Game in a Double Header—Cincinnati and Philadelphia Do Likewise.

New York, Aug. 1.—The New York and St. Louis teams played two games this afternoon and each won one. St. Louis got the better of McGraw's men during their visit, winning three of the five games played. Score, first game:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Nichols, lb	1	1	11	1	0	Jones, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	1	0	0	McGraw, ss	0	0	5	3	0
Barclay, lf	1	2	2	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	2	9	0	0
Donovan, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Brodie, cf	1	1	1	1	0
Farrell, 2b	0	1	3	1	0	Lauder, 3b	1	2	1	0	1
Kruger, ss	0	0	2	4	0	Smith, 2b	1	1	2	2	0
Hartm'n, 3b	0	1	3	1	1	Dunn, rf	0	0	0	1	0
Ryan, c	0	0	7	1	0	Bowerman, c	0	1	9	1	0
Currie, p	0	0	0	6	0	McGin'ty, p	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	4	9	27	16	2	Totals	3	8	27	9	4

St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0–4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–0

First base on balls—Off Currie, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 9; by Currie, 4. Three base hit—McGann. Two base hits—Smith, Smoot, Brodie. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Stolen bases—Nichols, Barclay, Farrell, Donovan, Brodie. Wild pitch—Currie. Umpire—Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Nichols, lb	1	2	13	0	1	Jones, lf	0	1	3	1	0
Smoot, cf	0	2	1	0	0	McGraw, ss	1	0	1	6	1
Barclay, lf	1	2	3	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	1

APATHY WORRIES PARTY LEADERS.

Reports from the State Show Voters Have Little Interest in the Campaign.

MAKE CALL TO ORGANIZE.

Chairman Hopkins' Tour Is to Look Over the Legislative Situation.

Organization is the cry in the state camps of both political parties, for the first news received at republican and democratic committee headquarters from the rural districts shows more apathy among the voters than the leaders had expected.

Canvassers sent out to get in touch with the farmers and other classes brought in tales of woe. They said the people were indifferent on the subject of politics, and that not enough enthusiasm could be found in a big county anywhere to supply one small school district.

Republicans seem to think the sentiment is all in their favor, and that there can be no danger of the democrats getting into power.

Legislature Interests Democrats.

Democrats are waiting for something definite from their leaders as to the kind of campaign they will be expected to make. They have started no canvass as yet. Such news as reaches the Sherman house is sent in by county committeemen. For the most part their stories have reference to conditions in the legislative districts.

Chairman Hopkins and his cabinet are chiefly interested at present in ascertaining the number of democratic candidates for the legislature that stand a show of being elected. To get this information from the most reliable sources is the principal object of Chairman Hopkins' proposed trip through the state. Incidentally he will try to adjust factional differences wherever found and inaugurate the work of building up a new democratic machine.

First County Poll Returned.

As usual Perry county is the first to notify Secretary Hoy of the republican state committee that the preliminary poll there has been taken. A message to that effect was received from Harry B. Hazard of Duquoin yesterday. Further than that, it is a favorable showing, the result of the poll was not announced.

J. MacSholl of Hancock county stated at the Great Northern headquarters that State Senator O. F. Berry would be reelected without much difficulty.

Speakers are in demand. Calls are coming to the state committee for Senator Hanna, Senator Dolliver, and Senator Beveridge if they speak in Illinois.

Congressman Foss has been invited by Senator Fairbanks and by the Indiana committee to speak in that state. He also is wanted in Maine and expects to go there.

KUNZ HOPES TO QUIT COUNCIL.

Tired of Abuse and Will Resign if He Is Elected State Senator.

Ald. Stanley Kunz will resign his seat in the council if he is elected state senator, he said yesterday:

"The Hanreddy incident, as far as I am concerned, is closed," Mr. Kunz said. "I am going back to my wife in Colorado next week. The reason I want to get out of the council is because I want to avoid the abuse which is heaped on the aldermen. There is many a 'gray wolf' who is more honest than those who are given credit for being honest. "Suppose Hanreddy had brought his charges against Ald. Mavor or some other city father of his repute. No attention would have been paid to them. I have been picked out as the mark."

COEDS DON TROUSERS AND HOLD WEDDING CEREMONY.

University of Chicago Girls Assume the Parts of Bride, Groom, Best Man, Maids, and Minister.

A mock wedding ceremony "in costume" was given last night by summer coeds in Green hall at the University of Chicago. Some of the young women were attired in men's clothing and others enacted the parts of the bride and her attendants. Young women from six states took parts in the affair.

The evening dress worn by the bridegroom, groomsman, and minister was borrowed from brothers and friends.

Rosa M. Clark of Greenville, O., was the bride. Lucia Pittman of Keokuk, Ia., was the bridegroom, and Edna West of Greeley, Colo., was the groomsman. Loula Caraher of Nashville, Tenn., acted as maid of honor, and the parts of bridemaids were taken by Adeline Hatfield of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Laura Pittman of Keokuk, Ia.; Ethelyn Williams of Lake Mills, Ia.; and Annah Graves of Baltimore, Md. Amie Floyd of Holland, Mich., was the minister.

THINK HOWE IS WITH FRIENDS.

Belief Exists That Fugitive Constable Is Hiding Until He Can Supply Bonds for Release.

It is believed about the state's attorney's and sheriff's offices that Martin Howe, the constable, who has been a fugitive since a capias for his arrest was issued by Judge Brentano, is being kept in seclusion in this city by friends. A statement is said to have been made in the sheriff's office yesterday that Howe would surrender as soon as he could arrange to furnish a bond. It was said that he probably would be ready to surrender early next week.

Assistant State's Attorney Newcomer had a conference with J. Harty, father of Howe's victim, Lieut. Cosgrove, and Sergt. O'Brien yesterday in which he asked Mr. Harty if he would be willing to have Howe plead guilty to manslaughter.

This question gave rise to a report that Howe's friends had been negotiating with the state's attorney to surrender the fugitive on an agreement to let him plead to a manslaughter charge, but this Mr. Newcomer denied.

BOY LOST, KIDNAPING FEARED.

Ten Year Old Jimmie Davis Disappears While Walking in Northern Part of Lake County.

The disappearance of Jimmie Davis, the 10 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Davis of Kenosha, Wis., while he was walking from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Truesdell in Lake county, Ill., leads to the belief that he may have been kidnaped. Last week the parents gave the boy permission to visit the Truesdell home and he walked the distance of six miles. He started to walk back on Saturday. Not until Tuesday did the parents begin to look into the matter, believing all of the time that he was at the Truesdell home. When they learned that he had left several days before inquiry was made all over the township, but as yet no clew to the boy's whereabouts has been obtained. The last seen of him he was walking along the highway going north.

$35.00 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo.

$35.00 to Glenwood Springs and return, via Chicago and Northwestern railway. Selling daily Aug. 1 to 14, good until Oct. 31 to return. Two trains daily. The best of everything. Tickets, 212 Clark street. Telephone Central 721, and Wells Street Station.

NEW SECRETARY BAPTIST UNION.

THE REV. WALTER B. CALLEY.

The Rev. Walter B. Calley of Boston, who has been made general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, and will establish headquarters in Chicago, is pastor of Boston tabernacle. He was born in Dover, Del., in 1858 of Quaker parents. He was prepared to enter the publishing business, but by attending services one Sunday in New York conducted by the Rev. Isaac M. Haldeman, he was led to adopt the ministry. He graduated from Crozier seminary in 1880. His first pastorate was in Bethlehem, Pa., and three years later he took charge of the Philadelphia city mission boards. After nine years he went to Cambridge, Mass., as pastor of the Charles River church. After paying off a large debt there he went to the Baptist tabernacle in Boston, where his work has been greatly successful.

TURN ON OATS ENJOINERS.

SOME FIRMS WILL REJECT WAITE-THORBURN TRADES.

Retaliatory Action in the Nature of a Boycott Is Instituted in the Various Pits—President Warren Is Credited with Leading This Movement Against Alleged Violators of the Board's Ethics—Explanation to Exonerate Grain Inspector Bidwill.

As a result of the injunction they secured against the July oats deal on the Board of Trade, Waite, Thorburn & Co. have become the victims of retaliatory action in the nature of a boycott in the various pits.

Objection to trading with the firm was first expressed on Thursday, but yesterday it became general.

There was a story in circulation that no less a personage than President Warren had indited a letter to the firm stating that traders for Hulburd, Warren & Co. had been instructed not to accept Waite-Thorburn's name on trades, and suggesting that no attempt be made to make such trades.

Warren Gives an Opinion.

This, coming from the president of the board, was considered decidedly significant, but Mr. Warren refused to discuss the subject, claiming it was a private business matter, in which the public was not interested. He said this, however, which is an intimation of his atttiude:

"A member of this board who has voluntarily signed its bylaws and sworn to abide by all its rules and regulations, and who then goes into court to evade a compliance therewith, must expect to be somewhat severely criticised by his fellow members."

A director said that if the firm of Waite-Thorburn ever appeared on his books again it would be in violation of his explicit orders. And the member claimed that the firm, by its conduct, has simply committed business suicide.

Members of Firm Contented.

Members of the firm, however, are not alarmed over the turn affairs have taken. Mr. Thorburn said:

"I guess we can find plenty of traders who will do business with us."

Explains Bidwill Charges.

Lynden Evans, attorney for Waite, Thorburn & Co., makes this explanation of his attitude toward Chief Grain Inspector Bidwill, who was charged in the bill on which the injunction was based with not properly grading standard oats.

"The charge that Mr. Bidwill was aiding the defendants in their 'corner' was based on the rules for the inspection of grain contained in the pamphlet published by the board of trade. I have just been furnished with a copy of the official rules printed by the railroad and warehouse commissioners, from which it appears that the board of trade publication was incorrect. This error in the latter publication has caused great confusion and was the occasion of the charge against Mr. Bidwill in this suit. Certainly no charge would have been made against him if we had been in possession of the official rules of the railroad commissioners."

BILLBOARD WAR DECORATES CORNER IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Rival Companies in Contest and a Sign Fifty Feet High Is Likely to Be Erected as Next Step.

A war is in progress between the Gunning and Cusack billboard companies at Fifth avenue and Van Buren streets. At the northwest corner is a line of low buildings, and on it the Cusack men erected a sign 150 feet long on Fifth avenue, with the top thirty feet from the ground. The Gunning company had had a billboard standing on posts back of this line, and the new billboard entirely shut the old one from the view of pedestrians.

The Gunning company is now taking steps to erect on poles a huge signboard which will tower fifty feet in the air and show above the new billboard. It will be twenty clear feet above its rival, if it is allowed to go up, and will cover 2,000 square feet of space.

The application for permission to replace the 150 foot billboard on the Lake Shore at Addison street, work on which was stopped by Deputy Commissioner O'Shea, was laid before Mr. Kiolbassa and was denied by him.

CHILD BEGGARS IN COURT.

Judge Horton Sends Some to John Worthy School—Several Girls Paroled.

Child beggars were called before Judge Horton in the Juvenile court yesterday. Two little girls, Lucy and Susie Martzella, who claimed to live at 180 Sherman street, and denied the accusation, were allowed to go on parole, being warned against a repetition of the offense. Two little boys were not dealt with as leniently. They were sent to the John Worthy school. Ellen Leasure, who was accused of attempting to take a keg of beer from a refrigerator car standing on a side track, was paroled to a probation officer.

OPPOSES TRACTION TAX.

GURLEY SAYS HIS COMPANY IS CHARGED TOO MUCH.

Attorney Tells the Board of Review That Even the "Last Screwdriver" Was Scheduled, and Yet the Assessment Now Stands at Millions Above the Figures Submitted — Concern Which He Represents Pictured as a Borrower.

W. W. Gurley, counsel for the Union Traction company, "had the floor" at the office of the board of review yesterday, and he kept it for some time. While complaining somewhat of the real estate assessment of $4,559,565, against $4,990,365 last year, his most strenuous protest was against the raise in the personal assessment from $10,634,500 last year to $15,550,000 this year, and this, too, in the face of the company's personal property schedule of $7,788,335.

"That schedule of ours," declared Mr. Gurley, "covers fully the value of every car, rail, and article owned by the company down to the last screwdriver. Nor have we taken into consideration the fact that whether our franchise is renewed or otherwise, our plant will have to be torn up completely and with them be of value only as scrap. Seventy miles of track and 2,500 cars will have to give way to modern electrical equipment, yet we have given it the same value as if it were a permanent thing."

When asked how much money had been scheduled, Mr. Gurley said he could not recall; that it could not have been much anyhow, as the company had been a borrower instead of having a bank balance.

"But I am not here to plead poverty," he added. "All we ask is a fair figure from this board."

Mr. Gurley also protested against the assessor's estimate of $4,818,485 on the Consolidated Traction company as against only $1,602,923 last year.

The board took the whole matter under advisement. It is understood that there is a sentiment in favor of a reduction.

The personal assessment of Arthur J. Eddy, put at $25,000, was doubled by the reviewers yesterday, but Mr. Eddy still has his new Order of the Red Eagle to console him.

In the cases of some 500 persons who had been summoned to appear and testify as to their property, but failed to do so, the assessors' estimates were confirmed.

Monday, which will be the last day of protests, also will be "knockers' day," when neighbor will kindly volunteer information against neighbor.

VAN BUREN STREET BRIDGE PUT INTO SERVICE AGAIN.

Sanitary District Loans Electric Motors and Service Is Resumed After Two Weeks of Vexatious Delay.

The Van Buren street bridge was again put into service at midnight after being out of use for two weeks. Motors to open and close it were borrowed from the sanitary district. The city is not permitted to buy anything costing more than $500 except through bidding and advertisement, and had to telegraph to Pittsburg to have new motors made. When the first one broke City Engineer Ericson had two spare ones. One lasted only four days, and the other three hours, and the unexpected failure of the motors placed the city in a predicament until the sanitary district came to its aid.

Goose island, to use the expression of City Engineer Ericson, "is in the grip of the bridge trust," and the failure of the city to complete the Division street bridge, which has been hanging fire for three years, is ascribed by him to the delay of the American Bridge company.

"I have been ready for the iron for the bridge for six months," said Mr. Ericson. "I have been told that the American Bridge company delays us for the sake of supplying persons with whom it has private contracts. I keep at the company, but it seems to do no good."

GRANGER SMITH WANTS TO DIE.

Declares He Will Yet Take His Life, and He Is Being Watched Night and Day.

Granger Smith, the wealthy insurance man who on Wednesday at Waukegan failed in his attempt to commit suicide by shooting himself, still wants to die. Mr. Smith is recovering from his wound, but says he does not want to get well. He says he had long planned the act, and would yet carry out his intentions. His expressed desire in addition to your own has been greatly distressed his family, and plans are being made to have him cared for at a sanitarium. He is watched night and day.

Reports Loss from Deposit Box.

Another alleged loss at the Fidelity safe deposit vaults, 145 Randolph street, has been reported to the police of the Central station. Mrs. Maggie Weney, 19-21 North Kinzie street, told Lieut. McWeeney that $206 was missing from the box. The woman said the box which contained the cash was close to that of Mrs. Jennie Saunders, 3701 Ellis avenue, who reported the mysterious disappearance of $710 several days ago. Manager F. C. Bronson said yesterday Mrs. Weney's name was not on his books.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

LADIES' DAY CROWD AT THE ONWENTSIA CLUB.

Mixed Foursome Played on the Links in the Afternoon — Polo Practice Will Draw People to the Pavilion Today—Out of Door Fete to Be Given at the Lake Geneva Residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter for the Benefit of the Holiday Home.

There was the usual ladies' day crowd yesterday at the Onwentsia club. Tennis was the attaction in the morning. A mixed foursome was on hand for the afternoon, and after the dinners in the evening there was a shuffleboard tournament. Polo practice will draw people to the pavilion this afternoon, and the usual number of dinners will precede the Saturday night dance. Among those who will give dinners tonight will be Mrs. Lorenzo M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Insull, Mrs. W. L. Hall, Mr. L. F. Swift, Mrs. Charles C. Walker, and Mr. Robert Gaylord.

A pretty outdoor fête will be given today on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter's residence at Lake Geneva. The program is a concert, and the Holiday home will be the beneficiary of the affair. Mrs. W. J. Chalmers is the president of the Holiday Home association, and all the Chicago people who have summer homes at the lake take a personal interest in the home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Heisen of 65 Lake Shore drive and their daughters are at Green Briar, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gillett and Miss Lillian Gillett are at Swamscott, Mass.

Mrs. Burton Hanson is spending the summer in Michigan.

Mrs. Alistair T. Valentine is at the De Neveu farm, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Mrs. John C. Miller will spend August at the seashore.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Strong are spending the summer in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Chase of 3401 Michigan avenue are at Bergheim, Merrimac county, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Wolford are spending the summer at Green Lake.

Mrs. John Kelley Robinson Jr. of 2205 Prairie avenue is at Greenfield Hill, Verna, Conn., visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Robinson of New York.

Mrs. Henry C. Bannard and her daughter, Miss Lucy Stockton, of 410 North State street, have gone to Mackinac to visit the family of Dr. Frank Billings.

Mr. Norman Williams has returned from Rye Beach.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

Shippers are having a good deal of trouble to get their oats into cargo lots, and business was limited in the grain trade in consequence. The only charter was the Grover, for oats to Buffalo, at

CLEVELAND, O.—The car situation is getting worse, and the docks are not in as good shape as they were at the opening of the week. Coal and ore carriers are being hung up all around, and at some coal docks vessels are two and three deep. There is no indication of a change in the market.

Vessel Movements.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Wade, Yakima. Cleared—Light—Holden, Duluth; Raleigh, Milwaukee; Palmer, Superior. Coal—New Orleans, Milwaukee.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Arrived—Bessemer, Wilkinson, Queen City, Siemens, Walla. Cleared—Mary Elphicke, Whitney, Presley, Redington, Columbia, Lake Erie; Gratwick, Midland.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Langell, Plankinton, Yuma. Cleared—Coal—Vega, Fort William; City of New York, Grundy, Algoma Mills; Ed Kelley, Soo. Light—Stimson, Lindsay, Interlaken, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Victory, Hundred Thirty-one, Martha, Mary Mitchell, Atmosphere, Ogden, Rhoda Stewart, Naiad, Brake, Cranage. Cleared—Grain—Advance, Kingston. Coal—Pope, Algeria, Duluth; Majestic, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Black Rock, Fitzgerald. Cleared—Minnesota, Ravenscraig, Wallula, Armenia, Golden Age, Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Grecian, Krupp, Peavey, Armenia, Pabst. Cleared—Spalding, City of Rome, Manola, S. Eddy, Iron Age, Kennebec, M. Wilson, Macy. Erie ports.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — Nicholas, Senator, Cherokee, Chippewa, Kelly. New York. Departed—Lake Shore, Cyprus, Thomas Palmer, Lake Erie, ore; Chicago, Troy, Ward, Northern King, Rochester, Buffalo, flour; Turner, Toledo; Buckhout, Newaygo, Cheotah, Lake Erie, lumber; Hanna, Presley, Redington, Columbia, Two Harbors.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Pueblo, 9 last night; Conemaugh, 10:40; Wissahickon, 11:20; Yonkers, 2:30 a. m.; Wolf, 6:30; Manitou, 11; Tuttle and consort, 12:10 p. m.; Seattle, 2:30; Packer, Clarion, 4:30; W. W. Brown, 5:10; Marsh, Crawford, 6:30; Boston, 7:10. Down—Pope, 2 p. m.; James, 2:20; Tuscarora, 3; Minneapolis, 7:30; Hiawatha, 9:30; Eads, 11:20; Oregon and consort, 3 a. m.; Phoenix, 4; Cormorant, 4:50; Orion, 5; Corona and whaleback, 6:15. Calm, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Dixon, 9 last night; Bultana, 11; Colgate and whaleback, 1 a. m.; George King, Gwan, Teutonia, 3; Marina, 3:40; Castalia, 6; Osborne, Peck, 7; Volunteer, Parker, 8; Stevens, 9:30; Captain Wilson, Edenborn, 9:40; Oscoda, Corning, Flier, 10:20; Aurania, 12:40 p. m.; Athabasca, 1:20; Joliet, 2:20; Gayley, Onoko, Mars, 2:40; Brainard, 3:20; Hoyt, 4:20; Adams, 4:40; Brazil, 5:30; Barr, 5:50. Down—Amazonas, Wolvin, Corliss, Richardson, Donnacona, 10:30 last night; Cadillac, Tyrone, Glidden, Roman, midnight; Venezuela, Monteagle, Britannic, North Wind, 1:40 a. m.; Hutchinson, Ottawa, Waldo, 3; Christopher, Leuty, Bottsford, Gardner, 5; La Salle, 5:20; Vulcan, Sonora, 6; Cornell, Manila, Waite, 8; Bangor, 9:20; Chisholm and barge, Superior City, Bryn Mawr, 10:30; Schuck, 11:20; Ellwood and whaleback, 12:40 p. m.; Whitaker 1:40; Imperial, 2:40; Romanic, 5:20; Pathfinder, 6:30; Pioneer, Chattanooga, 6:40; Maunaloa and whaleback, 7:20; Algonquin, 7:30; Republic, 8:20; Kanawha, 9.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—S. C. Hall, Kitchen, 9 last night; Argo and consorts, 9:40; Marshall, Tilden, 10; Caledonia, 10:30; Hill, 11; Vega, 12 p. m.; Olympia, 11:30; tug Owen and barges, Falcon, 12:20 a. m.; Nilco, Peterson, 3; Embury and barges, 3:15; Briton, 3:30; Walter Scranton, Ezra, 4; Saturn, 4:30; Maritana, Mala, 5:40; Trevor, whaleback, 6:40; Black whaleback, 8:10; Edenborn whaleback, Cross, 8:50; Pope, 9; Bartlett whaleback, Kirby, Hartnell, 9:50; W. H. Ketchum, Page, 10; Wright, Genoa, 11:40; Mamba, Spar, Genoa, 12:15 p. m.; Cumberland, 12:40; Gilchrist (steel), 3; Wilbur, 4; Gov. Smith, 5; Vanderbilt, J. B. Ketcham, 6; Parker, 6:40; Baldwin and consorts, 8:20. Down—Presque Isle, 8 last night; Annie Laura and barges, Van Hise, Nasmyth, Vance, Cadillac, 9; Steel King, 9:20; Seneca, 10:30; Saugatuck and barges, 11:20; Fisk, midnight; Plankinton, 12:40 a. m.; Oceanica, Miami and barges, 3; Continental, Holland, 3:30; Runnels, Celtic, 3:40; Grosse Peavey whaleback, 5:30; Outhwaite, Mitchell, 6; Stewart and barges, 7:40; Auburn, 8:10; Argonaut, 9:50; Siberia, Heffelfinger, Mayflower, 11; Duvall, 11:40; Harvey Brown, 12:30 p. m.; Northwest, Case, 1; Gates, 1:30; Massachusetts, 3:15; Intombi, 4; Syracuse, Weston and barges, 4:40; Nelson, Thomas, 5:15; Linn, Jenney, 6:20; Tempest and barges, 7:15; India, 7:30; Neosho, 7:40; Sacramento, Matanzas, Watson, Antrim, Iroquois, 8:20.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived — Marchandise — Milwaukee, Buffalo. Salt—F. C. Leighton, M. Marshall, Manistee. Lumber, ties, etc.—A. L. Potter, Manistee; John Otis, Cedar River; York State, L. W. Stephenson, Felicitous, Manistique; R. Campbell, Frankfort. Light—Lord Stanley, Montreal.

Cleared—Merchandise—Rome, Arabia, Buffalo. Grain—America, Midland. Light—F. W. Fletcher, Empire; M. Wilson, Cheboygan; J. Otis, Marinette; F. C. Leighton, M. Marshall, Manistee; A. L. Potter, Pine Lake; C. Reitz, North Unity; York State, Manistique.

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LAWS MAY UPSET ROCK ISLAND PLAN

Governor Cummins of Iowa Inquiring Into Terms of the Reorganization.

THINKS THEM ILLEGAL.

Definite Action Against Alleged Overcapitalization Is Not Yet Taken.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Reorganizers of the Rock Island railroad may have Gov. Cummins and the laws of Iowa to reckon with before they can carry out their gigantic plans. The governor is of the opinion that the inflation of capital is contrary to the laws of the state and has already begun an investigation which he intimates may put a check on the proposed move.

The governor has not yet conferred with the attorney general, but will do so as soon as the latter returns to the city. He said today that while the first question he is inquiring into is whether the inflation of capital stock is consistent with the Iowa law, he also desires to know just how far it is lawful for a New Jersey corporation to own and control the property of a railway owned and operated in Iowa. He has not reached a conclusion on either of these questions, and declares that he means to give them a thorough investigation before he decides what his duty toward the new company may be under the premises.

Doubts Latitude of the Law.

"It may be," he stated, "that the Iowa laws contemplate as much latitude as this company has used, but I doubt it. It is my opinion that the reorganization is out of harmony with the Iowa laws. I may be mistaken, but if I have read the press dispatches aright, there has been such an inflation of capital stock here as is not contemplated by the laws of this state.

"It is true that there is no limit placed upon the capitalization of such a company, but there is a limit upon the indebtedness of such corporations, and there must be something shown to the credit of the stockholders of such a company which will represent the difference in increased capitalization.

Thinks Stock Bonus Excessive.

"It is my understanding that under the Rock Island plans af readjustment each holder of 100 shares of common stock is to receive a $10,000 bond secured by a collateral trust mortgage upon the present Rock Island stock. In addition to this he receives in the Rock Island company of New Jersey seventy shares in a preferred stock and 100 shares in common stock, the preferred stock being preferred to the extent of 4 per cent from the earnings of each year for a period of seven years, when it becomes preferred for 5 per cent for an additional period of seven years, after which it is preferred, I believe, to the extent of 6 per cent per annum. This is as I read the plans in the newspapers.

"Now, the capitalization of the old Rock Island company was but $75,000,000, while the new company located in Iowa declares a capital of $125,000,000.

Good Faith Must Be Shown.

"There must be something, to my mind, to show more than is indicated in the above plan that the increased capitalization is not an excessive inflation, or that the stock which has been issued is not watered. Under the Hubbard bill, which I vetoed last winter, it would have been possible for this new company to organize without any difficulty, as all limitations to the indebtedness of such corporations were practically removed by that act in its original form. Under the present law there are limitations in this regard.

"I am not prepared to state that the Iowa law has any penalties which could be inflicted for violation of such statutes, but I am not willing to sit by and allow a proposition of such enormous size to amalgamate without inquiring into the methods which it employs, and their conformity to the state laws. I am convinced that such a centralization of capital and power is dangerous, to say the least, and cannot be encouraged without threatening business interests.

"Such a centralization of capital means that there may follow an explosion, which when it comes is likely not only to effect one, but many interests. There is reason, therefore, why I have felt it my duty to inquire into this present case in Iowa."

Thinks the Plan Invulnerable.

New York, Aug. 1.—Regarding the dispatch from Des Moines that Gov. Cummins may take action against the Rock Island company, an official of that road said today:

"I do not believe that there is any point at which our incorporation in the state of Iowa can be attacked. The incorporation papers were drawn up with due regard for the laws of that state, and we believe that they will hold in law."

JUDGE DUNNE WITHHOLDS DECISION ON SPALDING.

Former Banker Must Remain in Jail Two Weeks Before He Can Know Whether He Will Be Released.

Charles W. Spalding, former banker and treasurer of the University of Illinois, will have to stay in jail two weeks before he will know whether liberty or a return to the penitentiary awaits him. Judge Dunne refused yesterday to admit Spalding to bail without considering the arguments bearing on the habeas corpus proceedings and announced that he would take the matter under advisement.

"In view of the serious consequences attending a release of Mr. Spalding because of the large number who are affected by the parole law, I think that it would be advisable not to give a decision this morning," said the court. "I will give you notice within two weeks of what I intend to do in this matter."

Attorney W. G. Anderson, counsel for Spalding, pleaded with the court to give his client the right to bail, but the court said that he might be returned to the penitentiary and that it was not well to grant the privilege of bail.

Assistant State's Attorney Barnes read letters and telegrams to the effect that there were 968 men in the penitentiary who might take advantage of the construction and interpretation of the law if Spalding was given his parole.

Just before the close of the argument, when it seemed certain that both attorneys had said all that they wished to say, Spalding gained the attention of the assistant state's attorney and asked him a question.

"Why is it that under the law of 1897 I could have made application to the state board of pardons and have had my case considered, while now I cannot have my case considered by the board under the law of 1899?" Spalding asked. "I have tried for two years to have it considered and have failed and the state board of pardons has told me that I will be compelled to remain in prison the maximum time required for the offense."

"The state board of pardons then are not satisfied," said Mr. Barnes, "with the explanation so far made regarding the disposition of the money you were convicted of embezzling."

Fifteen Minutes Earlier.

Commencing Sunday, Aug. 3, the train now leaving Chicago via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway at 6:15 p. m. for Omaha, Sioux City, etc., will leave at 6 p. m. Electric lighted train with through sleeping cars from Chicago to Omaha, Sioux City, Des Moines, Sanborn, Ia., and Minneapolis, via Dubuque. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

IN THE INSURANCE FIELD.

ILLINOIS LIFE ABSORBS MUTUAL LIFE OF KENTUCKY.

Takes Over Southern Company with Its Assets and Business—Consolidation Makes Chicago Concern Largest in Middle West—Home of New York Withdraws Reduction on Dwellings in Towns Without Fire Protection.

The Illinois Life of this city yesterday absorbed the Mutual Life of Kentucky, the leading company of the south. The capital stock was purchased outright, and all the assets and insurance taken over. This makes the Illinois Life the second largest company in the middle west, its assets being $3,814,507 and the insurance in force $32,818,013, not counting the business written by both companies since the first of the year. It also makes the Chicago company more nearly a national affair. Heretofore it has restricted its operations to the middle west. The Mutual of Kentucky was distinctively a southern company, operating in eighteen states, the Illinois meeting it only in Ohio and Missouri. The consolidation greatly extends the field and influence of the Illinois Life.

The Mutual of Kentucky was organized in 1866, and has been doing a good business, writing $2,185,000 in the first six months of this year. It has paid its policy holders over $6,000,000. But as a small company it has found competition severe, and yielded to the general tendency toward consolidation. Its policies are assumed by the Illinois Life under their original terms, and no rights are affected by the transfer. A southern branch office of the Illinois Life will be maintained in the Mutual Life building at Louisville. The change benefits the policy holders of both companies, as expenses will be materially reduced by the consolidation.

The deal was handled quietly by J. W. Stevens, president; O. J. Arnold, secretary; and Theodore K. Long, general counsel of the Illinois Life, who were in Louisville yesterday. The company was admitted to Kentucky yesterday, so as to take care of the business.

H. H. Walker, resident secretary of the farm department of the Home of New York, is today sending out circulars to its agents in Kentucky and Tennessee, withdrawing the reduction made on Monday from $1.25 to $1.00 on dwellings in towns without organized fire protection. Prompt protest was made by the Western union, and the statement is made that the reduction was made under a misapprehension of recent action of the Kentucky and Tennessee board.

The National Life of this city wrote $1,150,000 in July, compared with $519,000 in the same month of last year.

Earles F. Holmes, eastern manager of the Pacific Mutual Life, has resigned, taking effect yesterday, and becomes second vice president of the International Mercantile company of New York City.

The North American Accident company of this city has appointed S. R. Smith general agent for central Ohio with headquarters at Columbus.

There has been general complaint among insurance men over the delay in issuing the Illinois report. Part 1 is only out this week, while those of other important states were ready for use in the first quarter of the year. The officials of the department claim to have furnished the copy to the state printer in February, but that it was crowded out by other work.

The resignation of A. W. Barrett & Co. was accepted yesterday by the executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association.

The summer school for young college graduates which the Equitable has been conducting at the home office in New York closed yesterday. Over a hundred have been in attendance, the majority being from the east, as the plan was not taken up with the presidents of the western colleges in time. July was devoted to theoretical work and August will be given up to practical experience in New York City, the students receiving $75 a month during the term. In September the graduates will be distributed among the various agencies. Eight or ten will come to Chicago and over a score will enter work in the west.

During 1901 the New York Life paid policies upon 435 persons who died within a year after insuring. Sixteen died in the first month of insurance, that being the lowest month's loss, while the seventh month of insurance was the highest, with fifty-one deaths.

DEARBORN THEATER LEASE SECURED BY NEW YORK MEN.

Shubert Brothers Acquire Control of Amusement House After Sept. 1, 1903, Nixon & Zimmerman Backers.

It now appears that the real lessees of the Dearborn theater, regarding which the greatest secrecy has been maintained, are Shubert brothers, who operate the Casino, Herald Square, and Princess theaters in New York. Backing them, however, are said to be Nixon & Zimmerman, who operate theaters in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburg. Their interest in this lease is that it will give them a house here in which they will be able to show their productions, something which they have been unable to secure in the past.

According to a story current, Shubert brothers first ascertained how much the Dearborn theater company proposed to offer for an extension of their present lease, which expires Sept. 1, 1903, and then bid between $1,000 and $1,500 more. What they actually pay is not known. It is said the Dearborn company was given an opportunity by the owners of the building to increase their bid, but they declined to do so.

E. F. Keebler & Co. have just closed an important State street lease, the property being the five story and basement building at 178, which was leased for Joseph Beifeld, trustee for the heirs of Benjamin Grossman, to the Midland Machine company for a term of five years at a total rental of $180,000. The lease is on a graduated scale, starting at an annual rental of $16,000. The company will expend about $20,000 in improvements, and will occupy the store, basement, and second floor for an automatic show. The three upper floors already have been sublet. The building is two doors north of the property recently leased by the Singer Sewing Machine company.

The eight story building and leasehold interest of the property at 14-16 Pacific avenue will be sold at foreclosure sale at the auction room of the real estate board Aug. 22. The building is known as the Commerce Vault company building, and occupies ground dimensions of 50x105 feet, which was leased in 1885 to the company by Frederick S. Eames for a term of ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $8,500 for the first ten years, and $10,000 a year for the remainder of the term. The company erected the present building, bonding it and the leasehold interest to the Knights Templar and Masonic Life Insurance company to the amount of $100,000 in two mortgages, of $75,000 at 6 per cent interest and $25,000 at 7 per cent, payable in 1906. The company defaulted in interest payments, and the insurance company secured a decree. The interest and costs amount to $105,000. The property was valued by the board of review for 1901 at $270,540.

Kuntz & Remmler will replace the building recently destroyed by fire at 303-305 Wabash avenue with a six story mill and iron construction building to cost $75,000.

CHICAGOANS SAIL FOR EUROPE.

List of Western Passengers Who Will Leave New York Today on Steamer Astoria.

The following named Chicago and western persons will sail from New York today on the steamer Astoria:

Mrs. Wilson,	C. H. MacLeod,
W. C. Bray,	Charles Dates,
Miss Bray,	Miss Isabel W. Ken,
Mrs. R. A. Fraser,	Miss E. S. Pigott,
Mrs. Ann Fraser,	Henry Fuller,
Miss Lottie Thomson,	Leslie E. Fuller,
Francis Brown,	Dr. O. K. Winberg,
Mrs. Mary Brown.	Harry McRoberts.

BEGINS WAR OF FREIGHT RATES.

Great Western Cuts Charge on Packing House Products to Kansas City.

WILL MEAN A BIG LOSS.

Other Roads Must Follow Suit or Suffer a Decrease of Receipts.

Western roads are greatly agitated over the receipt of information that the Chicago Great Western had filed a tariff with the Interstate Commerce commission dated Aug. 1, to become effective Aug. 8, reducing the rate on packing house products from Kansas City to Chicago to 18½ cents and on dressed beef to 20 cents. Present rates on both articles are 23½ cents.

The reduction was made on the ground that the packers claim the present rates are prohibitive.

The reduced rates have not yet been met by any of the other roads, but of course they will be compelled to meet the competition if the Great Western cannot be prevailed upon to withdraw the new tariff. There is little prospect that this will be done, it being understood that the Great Western has made a contract with packers for long time on the new basis.

Prior to last July the rate on packing house product from Kansas City to Chicago was 18½ cents a hundred pounds. It was then raised to 23½ cents to avoid the necessity of reducing the live stock rate from 23½ cents a hundred pounds to 18½ cents, the Interstate Commerce commission having ruled that the rate on live stock must not be higher than the rate on packing house products or dressed beef.

Means a Big Loss.

The adoption of the new rate will compel the roads, if they mean to comply with the commission's ruling, to reduce the live stock rate to 18½ cents. This will mean an enormous loss of revenue to the Kansas City-Chicago roads, as those articles constitute a large part of their business between the two cities.

The Chicago Great Western can better afford to make the reduced rates than any of the other roads. It is considered the weak line between Chicago and Kansas City and has heretofore received little patronage from the Kansas City packers.

The packers have been up in arms against the 23½ cent rate ever since it was put in effect, and it is quite evident that they guaranteed a large share of their business to the Great Western as a recompense for its knocking out the rate, which they claim was exorbitant and prohibitive.

Deal Still Hangs Fire.

No new developments in the alleged Frisco-Eastern Illinois deal came to light yesterday. The president and other high officials of the Eastern Illinois are still in New York, and their sojourn there is taken as proof that some important deal is being made.

It is alleged that the Eastern Illinois is to be leased to the St. Louis and San Francisco on an 8 per cent basis, but that the exact terms of the lease had not yet been agreed upon, and that this is the reason why those interested in the matter refuse to talk.

There is much speculation as to who really owns the St. Louis and San Francisco. The general opinion is that Morgan and the Rockefellers hold a controlling interest, and that it is Morgan's object to secure the control of the Eastern Illinois through the St. Louis and San Francisco, and thus keep it from the control of Gould, who wanted it for the St. Louis Southwestern.

The Illinois Central, it is said, also is a party to the deal and would furnish the connecting link between the St. Louis and San Francisco and Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

Other Railway Affairs.

A number of new appointments in the passenger department of the Rock Island were announced yesterday. W. J. Leahy will be assistant general passenger agent in charge of outside agencies east of the Missouri river, with offices at Chicago. M. J. Geary goes to Philadelphia as traveling passenger agent. A. Jackson is made district passenger agent in charge of Canadian territory, with headquarters at Montreal. James F. Powers has been appointed district passenger agent of Indiana district, with offices at Indianapolis. H. C. Young goes to Cleveland as city passenger agent.

D. M. Bowman, who was lately appointed general western passenger agent of the Erie, to have charge of the company's passenger affairs at Chicago and the west, arrived here yesterday and assumed the duties of his new position. F. W. Buskirk, who had the title of assistant general passenger agent and had been the Erie's representative here for many years, resigned to engage in commercial business.

The Chicago and Northwestern announces that beginning tomorrow the schedule of its fast train No. 14 between Milwaukee and Chicago will be considerably shortened. The train will continue to leave Milwaukee at 5 p. m., as at present, but the arriving time at the Wells street station, Chicago, will be changed from 6:10 p. m. to 5:55 p. m.

MUST FIND MAN OR GO TO JAIL.

Policeman Buggie Held to Have Evaded a Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued by Judge Dunne.

Policeman Buggie of the central station was ordered yesterday by Judge Dunne to secure Elias Petsulas within ten days or he would be committed to jail for sixty days. Buggie and Chief Clerk W. T. Davies of the jail appeared in court to show why they should not be punished for evading a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Petsulas. Davies said that he did not know that a writ of habeas corpus had been issued for the release of Petsulas when he permitted Buggie to take the prisoner. The prisoner was taken to Ohio to stand trial and was acquitted of the charge against him.

TO OCCUPY DR. NOBLE'S PULPIT.

Dr. A. A. Berle, Called to Union Park Congregational Church, Will Preach There Tomorrow.

The Rev. A. A. Berle of Boston, who has been called to the pulpit of the Union Park Congregational church, Ashland and Washington boulevards, arrived in Chicago yesterday. Dr. Berle will be the guest of P. F. Pettibone, 159 Warren avenue, and will preach before the Union Park congregation tomorrow morning. He has the acceptance of the call under advisement, and will not make known his decision until after he returns to Boston, but there is said to be little doubt that he will accept. The pulpit was made vacant by the voluntary retirement of the Rev. Frederick A. Noble.

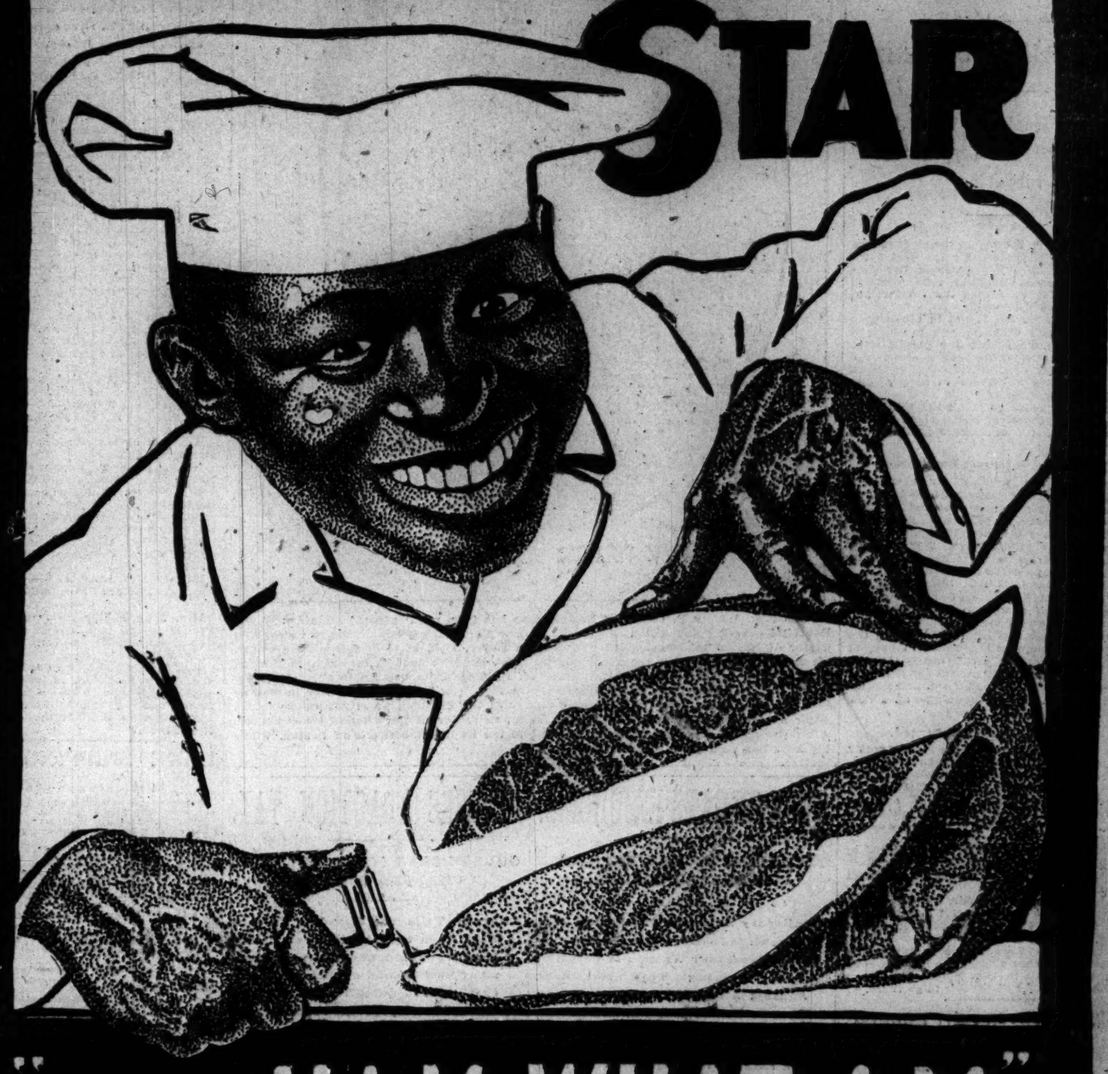
MASONS TO TAKE LAKE TRIP.

Excursion to Milwaukee Today on Whaleback for Benefit of the Order's Charities.

For the benefit of organized masonic charities the Past Masters' association of the masonic order will conduct an excursion to Milwaukee and return on the Christopher Columbus whaleback today. Nearly 3,000 tickets have been sold for the trip. A similar excursion will be run on Thursday, Aug. 17. The excursion party will be met in Milwaukee by some of the officials of the grand lodge of Wisconsin. Dr. Ralph H. Wheeler is chairman of the excursion committee and Frank Crusoe is secretary.

" Boro-Formalin " (Elmer & Amend) as an antiseptic, cleansing mouth, and tooth wash, is unsurpassed.

Armour's STAR



"THE HAM WHAT AM"

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE CHIEF IS FORCED TO RESIGN POST.

Acting Mayor Powers Takes Charge and Begins Reforms — Ames Brothers May Testify Against Each Other.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Acting Mayor Powers took the reins of city government into his own hands today. His first act was to demand the resignation of Superintendent of Police Ames. This was acceded to after the chief had consulted with his attorney. Then Mr. Powers appointed Capt. Henry Getchell acting superintendent of police. Capt. Hill, who is responsible for bringing order out of chaos in the department, was transferred to an outlying station. He will resign. The resignation of Thomas R. Brown, private secretary to the mayor, will also be requested and the whole farce brought to an end.

This action of Ald. Powers is regarded as a direct slap at Mayor A. A. Ames, and politicians say the mayor will return to Minneapolis if his health permits and undo the deeds of his acting successor.

Supt. Ames, in his letter of resignation, denies he ever promised any one he would resign, despite the assertions of Mayor Ames, his brother, to the contrary. He declares he resigned simply to prevent any embarrassment coming to Acting Mayor Powers, who is a candidate for the mayoralty.

The fight between the Ames brothers has been made more bitter by the assertion of the chief that the mayor has not told the truth. County authorities realize Mayor Ames' health is in a critical condition. He is under heavy bonds and a telegram was sent to him today that he need not return to Minneapolis until called by the court. It is believed by those conversant with the plans of the prosecution in the municipal corruption cases that Mayor Ames and Chief Ames may confront each other on the witness stand when their cases come up for trial. The brothers have told different stories about the manner in which municipal affairs have been conducted. Chief Ames has thrown all the blame on the mayor, but the latter has not answered him except in an interview given by his private secretary, Thomas R. Brown.

The city attorney has decided that a special election is necessary to choose Mayor Ames' successor unless he holds office till Oct. 15. In that case his successor can be chosen at the general election, thus saving the city $30,000.

Charges Against City Employe.

Charges have been filed with the merit board by acting Controller Hubbell against Robert J. Ryckoff, 457 La Salle avenue, special assessment bookkeeper. He is accused of general inefficiency and inattention to duty.

Demand

Grape-Nuts

at

your Hotel Breakfast

and the food will come. Some few hotels leave it off the Menu because it is not furnished them free.

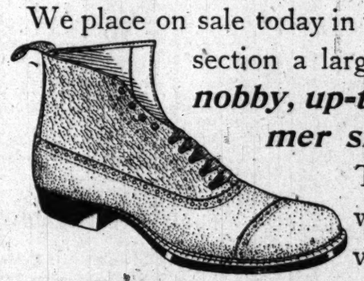
THE FAIR

STATE, ADAMS AND DEARBORN STREETS.

Men's shoes

For vacation and outing wear.

We place on sale today in the men's shoe section a large lot of *new, nobby, up-to-date summer shoes* for men.



They are made with drab canvas uppers, leather soles and heels, and come in all sizes to fit all feet. These shoes are cool and comfortable in hot weather, made in a manner that insures good service, and are in every way the *best* shoes made for vacation wear or for outings.

1.00 EXTRA SPECIAL

A Navajo Poker Game

THE California Coast Cool in Summer

$50 out and back August 2 to 10 California Limited

Inquire 109 Adams St

Santa Fe

Why stay at home?

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts Ticket Office, 212 Clark St Tel., Central 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Wausau, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country, Green Lake, Grand Rapids.

3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Mankato, Minneapolis, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

9.00 AM BADGER STATE EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Geese, Mankato, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

9.00 AM MENOMINEE EX. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.

10.00 AM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Fast time to Portland and San Francisco. Daylight Omaha, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines.

11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. For River points, Green Bay, Wausau.

3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. For River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Wausau.

5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. For River points, Wausau, Marshfield, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.

6.30 PM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Fast time to Ollalon, Colorado Springs, Pueblo.

6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Sioux City.

6.45 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Mason City, Des Moines, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.

8.00 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California and Oregon in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

8.00 PM MINN. & DAK. EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay, Iahpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.

10.00 PM DULUTH & ST. PAUL EX. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dakotas.

10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. For River points Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley, Crystal Falls.

11.30 PM CALIFORNIA EX. Mason City, Iowa Falls, Rock Island, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.

8.00 a. m., 1.00 a. m., 3.00 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

OPTIMO

BEST OF THE BEST

CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

40 Sizes, 10c to 25c Each.

A. SANTAELLA & CO., Tampa and Chicago.

Drunkards Cured Secretly

Any Lady Can do it at Home—Costs Nothing to Try.

A new tasteless discovery which can be given in tea, coffee or food. Heartily endorsed by W. C. T. U. and all temperance workers. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 2343 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O., and he will mail a trial package of Golden Specific free to show how easily it is to cure drunkards with this remedy.

Full size boxes of Golden Specific are for sale in Chicago by Buck & Rayner, State and Madison Streets.

PUSHMAN BROS.

THE EXCLUSIVE ORIENTAL RUG STORE

26 Adams-st. Just east of Wabash-av.

THE TRIBUNE ALWAYS RELIABLE

DEATHS.

Marriage or death notices will be cabled, in condensed form, without extra charge, for publication in the Paris edition of the New York Herald. If advertisers so request, by writing on their notices, when handing them in. "Cable to the New York Herald European edition."

Abel, George Stapleton.
Bandholtz, Hans.
Bissell, Jerusha Woodbridge.
Buechel, Ida May.
Bush, Elizabeth Barkshire.
Brilliant, Emile.
De Grass, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Etherington, Elizabeth.
Frels, Jacob H.
Gunderson, F. T.
Greenan, Charles.
Hierring, Frederick A.
Kirk, Owen.
Laurence, Richard.
Matheson, Helen F.
May, Eva.
Montague, Peter.
McCoy, William.
McElroy, Louis I.
Neidhardt, Mary.
Powers, Charles.
Peterson, Gust Edward.
Quinn, Edward.
Roberts, Ira Newton.
Sorenson, Thomas P.
Slattery, Maggie.
Stedman, Mrs. Louise J.
Smith.
Turner, Charles T.
Vellis, Louis.
Williams, Frank.
Wondrasek, Veronica.
Wallace, Libey Edna.

ABEL—George Stapleton Abel, beloved son of Margaret and the late George Abel, on Aug. 1 at his residence, 207 S. Marshfield-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

BANDHOLTZ—July 31, 1902, Hans Bandholtz, aged 19 years. Funeral 11 a. m. Sunday, Aug. 3, from Sheldon's undertaking rooms, 320 W. Madison-st. Interment at Waldheim cemetery.

BUSH—Elizabeth Barkshire, Aug. 1, 3118 Forest-av., wife of J. H. Bush, mother of Lillian and Lois. Burial at Attica, Ind., Sunday. Leave Chicago 1:45 p. m. Saturday, Dearborn station.

BISSELL—at Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 1, 1902, Jerusha Woodbridge, widow of the late George P. Bissell, aged 72 years, 11 months. Funeral from the residence of her son, Richard M. Bissell, Lake Forest, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock. Hartford, Conn., and Dubuque, Ia., papers please copy.

BUECHEL—Ida May Buechel, beloved wife of Robert Buechel, daughter of Charles F. Driscoll, and sister of Mrs. August Hummel and Mrs. George Hutchinson. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 3, at 1 p. m., from her late residence, 596 Haddon-av., to Oakwoods.

BRILLIANT—Emile, aged 37 years, husband of Philomena Brilliant. Funeral today at 9 a. m. from 603 W. Harrison-st. to Notre Dame church, Lease to Mount Carmel.

DE GRASS—Mrs. Elizabeth, aged 59 years, wife of William De Grass, 451 W. Erie-st. Funeral notice later.

ETHERINGTON—Elizabeth, Aug. 1, wife of John A. Etherington. Funeral Aug. 3 from 56 Sist-st. to Mount Olivet.

FRIES—Jacob H., beloved husband of Esther Frels. Funeral Aug. 1 from 1001 W. 12th-st. to Oakwoods.

GUNDERSON—F. T., July 31, husband of May Gunderson, father Pubb, son of late Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gunderson. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock, to Graceland.

GREENAN—Charles, Aug. 1, at 4625 Union-av. Funeral notice later.

HERRING—Frederick A., Aug. 1, at 5 p. m., at 7976 Langley-av.

KIRK—Owen, Aug. 1, husband of Julia Kirk. Funeral Aug. 3 at 8:30 a. m. from 6534 Winston-av. to St. Marguerite's church, thence by carriage to Mount Olivet.

LAURENCE—Richard, July 21, aged 69 years. Interment July 24 at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

MATHESON—Helen F., July 31, aged 51 years, wife of Donald Matheson. Funeral Aug. 6 at 2 p. m. from 6621 Aberdeen-st. to Mount Greenwood.

MAY—Eva, aged 19 years, daughter of Thomas and Annie May. Funeral Aug. 3 at 1:30 p. m. from 653 Hirsch-st. by carriage to Forest Home.

McELROY—Louis I., beloved son of Mary E. A. and the late Dr. P. H. McElroy. Funeral from D. C. Quinlan's undertaking rooms, 3115 State-st., Sunday, 9 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

MONTAGUE—Peter, aged 2 months, son of Peter Montague. Funeral Aug. 3 at 10:30 a. m. from 113 Throop-st. by train to Mount Olivet.

McCOY—William. Funeral Aug. 3 at 9:30 a. m. from 257 S. May-st. by train to Calvary.

NEIDHARDT—Mary, aged 38 years, wife of John Neidhardt. Funeral today from St. Michael's church to St. Boniface.

POWERS—Charles, aged 11 months, son of Patrick and Martha Powers. Funeral today at 10 a. m. from 2021 Hillock-av. by carriage to Calvary.

PETERSON—Gust Edward, July 29, aged 27 years. Funeral Aug. 3 at 10 a. m. from 104 N. Curtis-st., to Mount Olive.

QUINN—Edward, July 31, aged 8 months, son of Richard and Annie Quinn. Funeral today at 9 a. m. from 3023 S. Throop-st. by carriage to Mount Olivet.

ROBERTS—Ira Newton, aged 33 years. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 3, from his late home, 1215 Jackson-blvd., at 2 p. m. Interment at Forest Home cemetery.

SORENSON—Thomas P., July 30, aged 51 years. Burial at Evansville, Ind.

SLATTERY—Maggie. Funeral today at 10 a. m. from 3 Elburn-av. to Holy Family church, thence by carriage to Mount Carmel.

STEDMAN—At Evanston, Ill., Aug. 1, 1902, Mrs. Louise J. Stedman, aged 67 years. Funeral at late residence, Park apartment, Main-st. and Chicago-av., Aug. 3, at 4 p. m. Burial at Greenwood, N. Y. New York papers please copy.

SMITH—Aug. 1, at 5626 Morgan-st., infant daughter of Carlson L. and Pauline Smith. Interment private, 10 a. m., Saturday. Burial at Oakwoods.

TURNER—Charles T. Funeral Aug. 3 at 12 o'clock from 459 Hastings-st.

VELTZ—Louis, July 31, aged 8 months, son of Louis and Ida Veltz. Funeral Aug. 1 from 188 Thomas-st. to Forest Home.

WILLIAMS—Frank P., Sr., July 31, husband of Minnie Williams, at 617 S. Halsted-st. Funeral notice later.

WONDRASEK—Veronica, July 31. Funeral Aug. 3 at 9 a. m. from 1401 W. 41st-st. to Bohemian National cemetery.

WALLACE—Lucy Sidney, aged 9 years, daughter of Robert and Pearl Wallace. Funeral today at 1 p. m. from 1238 W. Lake-st.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued from the health department yesterday:

Allen, Frank, 28; 154 E. 19th-st., July 30.
Bruckner, Hermin, 28; 54 Oregon-av., Aug. 1.
Birkel, James M., 32; 2351 Lincoln-av., July 30.
Bush, Elizabeth B., 62; 3118 Forest-av., Aug. 1.
Bonnell, Ambrose, 30; 3049 Ewing-av., July 30.
Carroll, James, 72; Harrison and Throop-sts., July 31.
Craig, Angusa D., 75; 277 S. Lincoln-st., July 31.
Cantner, John C., 52; 3127 Groveland-av., July 30.
Carstang, Andrew M., 40; 239 W. 70th-st., July 30.
Etherington, Elizabeth, 59; 3456 S. 31st-st., July 10.
Fries, J., 47; 1001 W. 12th-st., July 31.
Geeve, Mary, 44; 1194 N. 57th-av., July 30.
Gunderson, F. T., 31; 4625 Union-av., July 31.
Hinz, Fred, 54; 444 Southport-av., July 31.
Hall, Tuen, 35; 322 S. Clark-st., July 31.
Karpowicz, Marianna, 76; 1147 Seeley-av., July 31.
Kurth, Edna, 13; 168 Fry-st., July 30.
Multy, Patrick, 37; 802 Erickson-av., July 31.
Odlikan Mary, 20; 401 Desplaines-st., July 31.
Peterson, Gus, 25; 1045 Washington-blvd., July 29.
Reising, Oliver R., 11; 1251 Armitage-av., July 31.
Smith, Frederick, 52; 549 Erie-st., July 29.
Smith, Sophia, 68; 1215 Clybourn-av., July 31.
Schneider, Rebecca, 85; 311 W. Taylor-st., July 31.
Schneider, Catharine, 21; 275 W. 20th-st., July 31.
Sweet, Charles E., 48; 1215 Clybourn-av., July 31.
Schaedlich, Emil, 44; 183 Clybourn-av., July 29.
Sohsone, Rose, 17; 260 W. Taylor-st., July 31.
Tither, James W., 25; 7046 Chauncey-av., July 30.
Turner, Charles, 35; 2321 Wabash-av., July 30.
Wondcasik, Veronica, 40; 1408 41st-st., July 31.
Wemple, Andrew, 70; 80 S. Morgan-st., July 29.
Wallace, Libey E., 9; 1238 W. Lake-st., July 31.
Williams, Frank, 45; 677 S. Halsted-st., July 31.
Yeats, John W., 25; Bissell-st., July 29.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Louis Bolke, Annie Bauman	23—22
John O. Loseth of Belding, Mich.; Sena Peterson of Muskegon, Mich.	28—28
William L. Pate, Margaret M. Cox	33—23
Frederick K. Tupolke, Emilie Banek	24—23
John H. Hemingway, Queen E. Potter	28—32
Obed G. Wilson, Alvina H. Swanson	24—20
James Hennessey, Mary Lynch	42—47
Joseph H. Bendo, Grace E. Gell	21—18
William Kelser, Emma Deidel	27—22
Arthur Sullivan, Signa Carlson	24—20
Arthur Sullivan, Signa Carlson	24—20
Grachio Scarletta, Maria Scarletta	24—20
Kowl Sianicki, Rosie Partak	22—22
William Sander, Anna C. Anderson	48—41
Todd West, Lulia Krueger	23—20
Charles A. Kugeland, Annie Duchron	24—20
Frederick C. Stinson of Indianapolis, Ind.; Elizabeth McAleese, same	30—29
James Burda, Christine Bartik	21—19
Andrew Rasmussen, Delia Dunn	22—22
Emil Edwards, Laura Smith	22—22
David D. Shelley, Freda Fritz	35—23
Joseph Soukup, Julia Nikola	43—30
Fred Roll, Beawa Wells	33—20
John S. Flaherty, Margaret L. Shaw	53—27
Ernest J. Warner, Jennie Ray	22—20
Ernest Kjellgren, Ellen Larson	27—24
John A. Masonic, Louise Wagner	31—28
Ozyd. Antonia Sadowski	26—20
James Wendell, Ida Heyman	46—30

WEALTH DEPARTMENT OF WATER.

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 212 Clark St
Tel., Central 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
...ffet Parlor and ...nd Sleepers.
...Fox River points, Wa...seeka, Marquette, Cop...Green Lake, Grand Rapids, ...ills, Beloit, Janesville, ...Omaha, Sioux City, ...Dakota Ex. Beloit, Ja...Paul, Minneapolis ...Dakota Ex. Mason City, ...Des Moines, Nor...d South Dakota.
...Limited for California ...Three Days. All points ...do, Omaha, Salt Lake City ...Coast cities. Los Angeles.
...AK. EX. Beloit, Janes...Ex. Clarion, Waterloo ...St. Paul, Minneapolis ...Dakota Ex.
...EXPRESS. Fast time to ...San Francisco, Daylight ...Rapids, Des Moines.
...ST MAIL. Fox River ...Way, Wausau.
...AL SPECIAL. For ...Green Lake, Green Bay, ...connections.
...LIMITED. For River ...ton, Marshfield, Ashland, ...connections.
...O SPECIAL. One night ...est time to Clinton, Cedar ...Rapids, Omaha, Sioux City.
...STERN LIMITED. ...Ex. St. Paul, Minneapolis ...Dakota Ex. Mason City, ...Des Moines, Northwestern ...South Dakota.
...Limited for California ...Three Days. All points ...do, Omaha, Salt Lake City ...Coast cities. Los Angeles.
...AK. EX. Beloit, Janesville, ...Ex. St. Paul, Minneapolis ...Dakota Ex.
...EXPRESS. For Green Bay, Ishpeming, ...Penning, Negaunee.
...ST. PAUL EX. Janesville, ...Tan Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
...CE EXPRESS. For ...Green Bay, Ishpeming, ...Penning, Negaunee.
...Falls.
...EX. Mason City, ...Dells, Denver, Salt Lake ...Ogden, Los Angeles, Portland.
...TRAINS.
...9:00 a. m., 9:00 p. m.
...10:00 p. m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois—Fair Saturday, with warmer in extreme northeast portion, Sunday fair, except showers in extreme north portion, winds shifting to fresh south.

Ohio—Partly cloudy, with showers in south and east portions Saturday, Sunday fair and warmer, variable winds, shifting to fresh south.

Lower Michigan—Fair and warmer Saturday, Sunday showers and cooler, fresh south winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair in east, local rains in west portion Saturday, Sunday fair and cooler, fresh southeast winds.

Indiana—Fair, preceded by showers in extreme south portion Saturday, Sunday fair and warmer, winds shifting to fresh south.

Wisconsin—Fair in south, local rains in north portion Saturday, Sunday fair and cooler, fresh south winds.

Minnesota—Local rains Saturday, Sunday fair and cooler, fresh south, shifting to northwest, winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair and warmer Saturday, Sunday fair and continued warm.

Time taken: Aug. 1, 8 p. m.

Place of observation.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	88	92	E.		Clear
Albany	84	94	S.	1.18	Rain
Alpena	70	72	S.E.		Clear
Atlanta	94	96	W.		Fair
Amarillo	88	90	S.		Clear
Battleford	66	68	W.	.18	Fair
Bismarck	68	68	N.W.	.02	Clear
Buffalo	74	76	N.	.04	Clear
Cairo	94	98	S.	.Tr	Clo'dy
Calgary	66	72	N.W.		Clear
Charlotte	74	80	S.E.		Clear
Cheyenne	90	94	S.E.		Clear
Chicago	68	70	N.E.		Clear
Cincinnati	82	86	W.		Clo'dy
Cleveland	74	80	N.W.		Clear
Concordia	88	92	S.		Clear
Davenport	82	86	N.E.		Clear
Denver	90	100	E.		Clear
Des Moines	82	88	S.		Clear
Detroit	74	80	N.E.		Clear
Dodge City	90	94	S.E.		Clear
Dubuque	80	84	S.E.		Clear
Duluth	60	80	S.	.04	Rain
El Paso	90	92	S.E.		Clear
Galveston	84	86	E.		Clear
Grand Haven	76	80	N.W.		Clear
Green Bay	74	82	S.E.		Clear
Havre	78	82	W.		Clear
Helena	80	82	W.		Fair
Huron	90	94	S.	.06	Clear
Indianapolis	82	86	S.		Clear
Jacksonville	74	92	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Kansas City	84	88	S.E.		Clear
Lander	88	94	W.		Clo'dy
Little Rock	82	84	N.W.	.Tr	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	80	94	W.		Clear
Marquette	70	78	S.E.		Fair
Memphis	76	76	N.E.	3.82	Clo'dy
Milwaukee	70	76	W.		Fair
Minnedosa	76	92	W.	.10	Clear
Montgomery	86	94	S.		Clo'dy
Montreal	68	82	N.E.	.94	Rain
Nashville	78	76	E.	.24	Clo'dy
New York City	76	80	S.E.		Clo'dy
Norfolk	70	84	S.	.14	Clear
North Platte	96	102	W.		Clear
Oklahoma	92	94	E.		Clear
Omaha	84	90	S.		Clear
Oswego	70	74	N.W.	.78	Clo'dy
Palestine	88	92	S.W.		Clear
Parkersburg	78	82	S.	.62	Fair
Philadelphia	78	82	S.		Fair
Pittsburg	80	86	S.		Clear
Pueblo	90	100	S.E.	.Tr	Clear
Qu'Appelle	78	78	N.W.		Fair
Rapid City	90	96	W.		Clear
San Francisco	62	68	W.		Clear
St. Louis	86	90	N.E.	.Tr	Clear
St. Paul	80	84	S.W.		Clear
Salt Lake City	92	94	N.W.		Clear
Santa Fe	84	90	S.W.		Clear
Shreveport	84	90	S.		Clear
Spokane	70	74	W.		Clear
Springfield, Ill.	84	88	E.		Clear
Springfield, Mo.	84	86	N.		Clear
Washington	78	86	S.E.		Clear
White River	88	92	S.	.74	Clear
Williston	88	90	N.W.	.12	Clear
Winnipeg	72	76	S.		Clear
Wichita	94	92	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by T. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 74 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 74; 11 a. m., 74; 12 m., 73; 1 p. m., 73; 3 p. m., 72; 6 p. m., 75. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.53; 6 p. m., 29.53.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, Aug. 1, 1902:

Lincoln-av, 325 e of North Park-av., n e 1/2, 102x183, more or less, \$1 and other consideration. Emma Lee Trustee to Ephraim E. Brown of Kent Co., Mich. $30,000
State-st., 100 n of 71st, w f, 300x150. July 9 [John Lancaster et al., by M. in C., to Swanseth M. Eaton. 11,895
Spaulding-av., 150 s of 19th-st., w f, 37½x125, incumbrance $5,500, July 30 [F. M. Meadowcroft to Patrick Russell 10,000
Madison-av., s e cor 64th-st., w f, 121x41, July 1 [W. F. Richardson et al., by M. in C., to Grace B. Richardson 1,633
Iowa-st., 49 w of Franklin-av., n f, 25x119, July 21 [M. Anderson to Chas. Bore 2,000
Monroe-av., No. 6129, 18.4½x183, incumbrance $2,000, July 1 [S. F. Hoskins to Carrie W. Roll 4,500
39th-st., 388 e of California-av., n f, 24x125, incumbrance $1,000, July 29 [N. Redmond to John B. Davis 2,000
Waller-st., opposite Dobyns, w f, 25x85 9-10, July 21 [K. Miller to Jake Levin 2,250
Grand-av., 545 e of Noble-st., n f, 25x150, July 30 [T. O. Fagan et al., by M. in C., to Andrew and Thomas Stark 2,240
Ridgeway-av., 275 s of Le Moyne-st., s f, 50x104 1-4, July 26 [R. L. Lane to Wm. Kafke] 3,850
Paulina-st., 168 s of Cornelia, e f, 20x75, more or less, July 26 [J. H. Durand to Wm. H. Cobb] 2,200
Magnolia-av., 136 s of Berwyn, n f, 25x125, July 22 [E. Jones, executrix, to George H. Teed] 5,500
Division-av., 50 n of Leland, s f, 22x193, July 30 [M. Kaiser to Chas. H. Mears] 1,800
Alma-st., 243 s of Chicago-av., w f, 50x125, July 28 [Dan'l and Anna E. Landreth] 1,200
Armitage-av., 58 w of Tripp, s f, 25x125, Dec. 23, 1901 [K. R. Taylor to James R. Houlister] 1,000
Monroe-st., 169 s of S. 48th-av., n f, 25x104.35, July 26 [J. K. Baker to John R. Houlister] 1,000
Van Buren-st., 106 e of California-av., s f, 20x100, incumbrance $1,500, July 31 [I. H. Jackson to J. V. Mink] 4,000
15th-st., 144 w of Throop, n f, 24x124, July 30 [M. A. Byrne to Herman L. Paesler] 2,500
Michigan-av., 208 s of 18th-st, w f, 20x100, July 30 [Geo. F. Goodale to Ludlam et al., by M. in C., to Ida S. Hippach] 8,892
Justine-st., 125 s of 47th-st, e f, 100x124¾, July 30 [R. J. Bieg to Dora L. Biuerner] 1,500
Carpenter-st., 222 s of 58th, e f, 25x124.7, incumb. $1,000, May 10 [P. Carson to Alma Carson] 1,000
Campbell-av., 108 n of Grenshaw-st., w f, 21x209.9, July 31 [R. W. Rawson to Johanna Richter] 1,100
Edgewater-pl., n s cor Rubens-av., s f, 56x124, July 9 [R. Limbach to Matthias Kaiser] 2,500
Loomis-st., 50 s of 62d, w f, 20x117, incumb. $1,200, July 31 [W. Hutchinson to Lawrence G. Blackman] 1
Diversey-av., 133 e of Mozart-st., s f, 25x125, July 21 [R. C. Givins to Ernest Kleingel] 3,000
W. 04th-pl., bet Halsted-st. and Union-av., w f, 24x109, incumb., $3,500, July 17 [Jacob P. Jacobson to Frederick Boehm] 7,000
Foster-av., 310 w of Evanston-av., n f, 50x130, July 31 [T. A. Brown to Fred M. Voelker] 1,850
Wells-st., 86 n of Menominee, e f, 22x126, incumb. $3,000, July 31 [I. H. Jackson to J. V. Mink] 8,500
North-av., 75 w of Leavitt-st., n f, 20x123, July 31 [A. C. Stubb et al., by M. in C., to Amanda C. Stubb] 2,135
Carroll-av, 150 w of Wood-st., s f, 50x123, July 28 [C. F. Kuhn to Geo. W. Dunne] 5,000
Peoria-st., 248 s of Taylor, w f, 24.82x100, July 14 [Kate Morgan to Abraham Shapiro] 3,500
Division-av., 25 e of 70th-st., e f, 25x125, incumb. $2,500, July 11 [Chas. F. Shuey to Fred'k A. Ray 3,500
N. 43d-av., 144 s of Byron-st., e f, 100x144 1-3, June 20 [A. L. Austin to Frank F. Axtell] 1,000
Hamlin-av., s w cor Dunning-st., e f, 171 x125, July 29 [O. Drake et al., by M. in C., to Geo. C. Spofford] 1,432
Elston-av 's w cor Crossing-st., e f, 45x114, July 30 [O. Johnson et al., by M. in C., to Victor J. Petersen] 5,086
St. Michael-ct., 194¾ s of Menomines-st., e f, 25x72, July 31 [Katharina Muller to Maria Katharina Meier] 1
Tripp-av., 72 n of Lemoyne-st., e f, 48x124½, April 23 [P. J. O'Neil to George J. Shoenhalr] 1,200
Hamlin-av., 98 s of Indiana-st., e f, 24½x125, incumbrance $2,928, Dec. 11, 1901 [Kathryn W. Blaisdell to Samuel E. Blaisdell] 1
Madison-st., 50 e of S. 42d-av., n f, 20x121, July 28 [Frank W. Hill to James Reilly] 1,600
61st-pl., 1334 w of St. Louis-av., s f, 24x124½, June 16 [Edwina M. Hillseman to Flora B. Crane] 1,275
La Salle-st., 170 n of 106th-pl., e f, 25x121, incumbrance $600, July 23 [John L. Campbell to Theodore Wandland] 1,200
Wallace-st., 445e. 271x118½, incumbrance $7,000, July 29 [James V. Mink to Isabella H. Jackson] 15,000
13th-pl., 175 e of Jefferson-st., s f, 25x95, incumbrance $5,000, July 30 [Jacob Goldon to Louis Epstein] 3,500
Erie-st., s e cor Green, n f, 97x116, incumbrance $10,000, July 1 [Pay O. Behyoner to Charles M. Williams] 24,000
Sangamon-st., 208 s of 18th-st, w f, 20x125, incumbrance \$15,000, July 25 [Charles M. Williams to John H. Coulter] 20,000
Polk-st., 99 e of Sacramento-av., s f, 75x125, incumbrance $2,550, July 21 [Lemuel Jay Carter to Adam Imhof] 6,000
Kosciusko-st., s e cor Seeley-av., s f, 25.96x109, July 30 [V. Nowak to Josefi O. Kral] 6,000
Nelson-st., 25 w of Perry, n f, 25x125, incumbrance $1,700, July 14 [C. H. Mears to Henry Limbach] 4,000
Hoyne-av., s e cor Homer-st., w f, 48x100, June 14 [A. L. Naughton to Martha Polinch] 6,500
57th-st., 113 w of Indiana-av., n f, 48x100, incumbrance $19,000, July 28 [Benj. F. George to Hugh W. P. Hulett] 25,000
12th-st., 123 w of Morgan, s f, 24x90, more or less, July 15 [S. I. Levin to Ida Meyerowitz] 4,500
51st-st., s e cor Marshfield-av., n f, 20x125, July 31 [Samuel J. Kennedy to Frederick Plesse] 1,850
Same property, July 31 [Frederick Plesse to Mary Kennedy] 1,850

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT THE CHIcago postoffice today, Aug. 2, as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Belgium, and Cape Colony, 4:30 p. m.
For Cuba, 6 p. m.
For Alaska, 9 p. m.
For Jamaica, via Boston, 12 p. m.
For Barbados, and for the northern ports of Brazil, 12 p. m.
For Japan, China, and Corea, via Tacoma, by S. S. Olympia, Sunday, Aug. 3, 9 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED yesterday by the building department:

J. W. Thornton, 3 story brick flat, 512 E. 26th-st $ 6,200
Garden City B. and L. Assn., 1½ story brick cottage, 1242 W. 67th-st 1,100
John Konrad, 2 story brick flat, 5122 Winchester-av 1,500
F. A. Hill, 1 story frame, remodeling, 138 S. Park-av 1,200
John Hein, 1½ story frame cottage, 1834-36 N. Ashland-av 1,500
John W. Johnson, 2 story brick addition, 1628-34 Evanston-av 20,000
A. Lamperman, 1 story brick addition, 431 Sedgwick-st 1,000
B. F. George, two 3 story brick flats, 378-80 E. 45th-st 3,000
G. Medina, 2 story frame addition, 5637 S. Sangamon-st 1,000
Armour & Co., 5 story brick refinery, Center-av between 43d and 44th-sts 30,000
S. M. Gunderson, nine 1 story frame cottages, 2008-2026 N. Harding-av 23,500
Julia Goyke, 1 story frame dwelling, 2534 Milwaukee-av 2,000
Frank Burke, 3 story brick apartment building, 1805-09 Lexington-st 14,000
P. Peterson, 1 story frame cottage, 2304 St. Paul-av 1,000
L. C. Bode, three 1 story brick cottages, 1291 to 1297 Tripp-av 3,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

American Stool company, Chicago, $10,000; manufacturing musical instruments and furniture; incorporators, Oscar Hebel, Oscar Hebel, and John M. Chick.

Dr. Milton H. Berry, Chicago, $10,000; dealing in medicines and medical compounds; incorporators, George W. Waldo, John A. McKeown, and J. V. Norcross.

Herbst & Hill, Chicago, $25,000; general brokerage and commission business; Edgar Herbst, David Hill, and William A. Guilfoyle.

Thomas L. Fekete company, East St. Louis, $25,000; mercantile agency and brokerage business; Thomas L. Fekete, Charlotte J. Fekete, and Walter E. Beckwith.

Flora Ice and Cold Storage company, Flora, $70,000; operate ice and cold storage and electric plants; Joseph L. Ebner, George J. Price, and August H. Meyer.

Snow-Schmiedeskamp company, Quincy, $5,000; manufacturing and mercantile business; W. H. Channon, W. H. Schmiedeskamp, and Harry J. Snow.

Lincoln Volunteer Fire company No. 2, Lincoln, maintain a volunteer department; Sol Rhodes, Albert Hagen, and James W. Jones.

Thuringer Damen Verein, Chicago; social and benevolent; Augusta Soelle, Concordia Walther, and Omelie Esserstedt.

The J. C. Fennoyer company, located at Chicago, with a capital stock of $6,000, certifies to an increased capitalization to $40,000.

The Wallace Supply company, located at Chicago, certifies to an increase in capital stock from $10,000 to $50,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD WATCH, HUNTING CASE; PHOtos inside of front and rear lids; hung on black silk fob, with gold buckle; lost Aug. 1 on Dearborn-st. between Adams and Washington-sts. Return to 3600 Center-av.; reward; no questions asked.

LOST—HAWTHORNE RACETRACK, LADY'S red purse, with chain handle, containing a sum of money and card of admission to 2226 Calumet-av. and receive liberal reward.

LOST—LADY'S TIFFANY RED ENAMELED watch, bet. Lake Forest and Chicago. Address 11 Astor-st., Lake Forest.

FOUND — RED WHEELED RUBBER TIRED surrey, brown pony, at Evanston and Barry. FRED ENGLAND, R. 707 Ft. Dearborn Bldg.

LOST—TUESDAY MORNING, ROLL OF MANUscript; scenic description; reward. DR. HINGSTON, 911 Venetian Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO A. B. C.: GEORGE DISCHARGED; is here; what shall he do; baby sick night and day. MA MA.

PERSONAL—TO W. G. MITCHELL: AM IN city for a short time; would like to see you. TIE MITCHELL. Address R P 65, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
Many families in moderate circumstances do all of their trading with us "Special Credit"—a cash prices. You can select from our elegant new stock everything for men, women, children, address or used in furnishing a home completely from parlor to kitchen.
Established in 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO.
217-219 State-st.

PERSONAL—BAUMAN LOAN AND JEWELRY CO. REMOVED TO 147 STATE-ST.
We bought the BANKRUPT STOCK and all unredeemed pledges of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS.
We offer for sale at SACRIFICE PRICE.
BAUMAN LOAN AND JEWELRY CO.
147 State-st., next to Schlesinger & Mayer.

PERSONAL—" GOOD SENSE " BEAUTIFYING, according to Mme. Qui Vive's "Good Sense" ideas. Soap, complexion; 25 cents; hair shampoos, Creme Marquise, 35 cents; complexion brushes, 75 cents. MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, 36 Washington-st., city.

PERSONAL—MANICURING,
FACIAL AND SCALP TREATMENT.
LADIES! GENTLEMEN!
MME. BARTONE,
Suite 522, 203-209 Dearborn.

PERSONAL—OUR NEW BOOKLET ANSWERS every question you could ask about our confidential system of selling diamonds on easy payments. Copy mailed free to all on request. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Chicago's leading jewelers, 92 State-st.

PERSONAL—PHYSICAL CULTURE.CURATIVE breathing, electricity, for curing diseases. Face, scalp, dandruff treatment. VIOLA UTT, 87 Auditorium Bldg.

PERSONAL—HYPNOTISM—IF INTERESTED CALL OR SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO THE DE JARNETTE SCHOOL OF HYPNOTISM AND OCCULT PHILOSOPHY, 295 WABASH-AV.

PERSONAL—IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH superfluous hair use "Hair Conserver"; sold by druggists or sent by mail for \$1 and $1.50. E. LIVERAMI & CO., Suite 304-307, 34 Washington-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS, EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call, write, or phone Wabash 322. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL — CONFECTIONERY, FINE BONbons, delivered anywhere throughout the United States. Send for wholesale and retail catalogue. C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 262 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts, birthmarks, 12 years' experience; parties in present office; indorsed by prominent physician. MME. STIVER, M. D., 307 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—MANICURING,
CHIROPODY AND VIBRATING TREATMENT.
ALICE LIND, R. 2-3, 95 Washington-st.

PERSONAL—MRS. SANFORD, FACIAL AND scalp treating, manicuring, chiropody. Room 34 Times Building, Washington and 5th-av.

PERSONAL—SCALP AND FACIAL TREATment a specialty and manicuring. Mme. Mehuron, 6th floor, Schlesinger & Mayer building, 142 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red noses, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—CHIROPAD SANITARY INST. MANicuring, facial, scalp treatment, 307, 67 Clark.

TYPEWRITERS.

WHY NOT RENT AN UNDERWOOD TYPEwriter? It has visible writing, a tabulator, and other conveniences. Easy for the inexperienced, and a marvelous help to the expert. Chicago salesrooms, 139 Monroe-st.

BARGAINS IN ALL THE LEADING MAKES—We rent, sell, exchange, and exhibit. Machines are guaranteed and give satisfaction. CHICAGO TYPEWRITER AND SUPPLY CO., Room 7, 122 La Salle-st.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED THE NEW FAY-Sholes typewriter? Do so before buying. All makes machines rented reasonable. Fay-Sholes Co., Security bldg. Telephone 1231 Main.

WHEN YOU RENT A TYPEWRITER RENT A Remington of the makers. This is the best way. Does better work. Remington Typewriter Co., 154 Wabash-av.

TYPEWRITERS OF ALL MAKES—RENTALS, $3 per month, and sold on terms to suit. Write or call and see me. C. R. CARPENTER, 100 Jackson-blvd. Phone Harrison 3076.

ALL MAKES TYPEWRITERS SOLD, EXchanged, and repaired; rents $3 per month. Chicago Safe and Mdse. Co., 47 Dearborn-st. Phone Central 2082.

THE BEST MACHINE OF EVERY MAKE FOR sale or rent at lowest rates.
Standard Typewriter Headquarters.
119 La Salle-st. 'Phone Main 1843.

TYPEWRITERS — BARGAINS. STANDARD makes; specialty, machines shipped anywhere for trial. Typewriter Exch., 124 La Salle-st., Chicago.

THE BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITER—A standard machine, fully guaranteed; 73,000 sold in 8 years. No. 5, $65; No. 7, $50. 148 La Salle-st.

REMINGTON NO. 2, $6.5579, PERFECT CONDItion, like new, $30. See janitor, 195 25th-st., quick.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER; perfect condition; $20. E 457, Tribune office.

COLUMBIA BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITERS, NEW and second hand; rents, 118 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR A LARGE SHEEP breeding industry in Colorado; must be of good character and means, as business has proven too large for present owner. The industry represents the work of years and has been carefully built up; advertiser can furnish the very highest references and a fortune awaits the right party. Address D 451, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN LIGHT MFG. BUSIness; I will contract to sell goods on commission; unlimited field; references exchanged; $3,500 required. Address D 540, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, CREDit man, and general correspondent, desires position with installment house; capable of taking care of a great number of accts. and hustling collections; 10 years' experience in above capac

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2082 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ROOM, WITH board; detached residence. 'Phone 4091 Calumet. References.

2940 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, BOARD; SINgle, en suite, $5 per week; all conveniences; phone.

3716 WASHINGTON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, single or en suite, with board; choice neighborhood.

3525 GRAND-BLVD.—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE front room; first class board; phone; conveniences.

3544 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; board; good table.

3937 LAKE-AV. — VERY LARGE, FINE ROOMS, with board; tel.; Ill. Cent.

3935 ELLIS-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH GOOD board; private family; I. C. trains.

3918 LAKE-AV., COR. OAKWOOD-BLVD.—Rooms with board.

North Side.

812 LA SALLE-AV. — LARGE DOUBLE AND single rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

887 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE, NEAT ROOMS, with board, single or en suite; high class refs.

819 LA SALLE-AV.—FINE ROOMS AND board; reasonable.

205 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS with board. MRS. KANTZ. Tel. 4481 Dearborn.

Hotels.

LEXINGTON HOTEL—22D-ST. AND MICHIgan-blvd.—High grade, European; absolutely large rooms, finely furnished; hot and cold water; electric light; large closets; rates $1 and up per day; rooms with private bath, $1.50 and up per day. Special summer rates if here for three weeks or longer. Wabash-av. cable passes door; South Side Elevated station at 22d-st. Away from dust, smoke, and heat of business section. Only seven minutes to postoffice.

THE LOUVRE, 3611 LAKE-AV.—JUST REMODeled; four additional buildings to our residential hotel; rooms en suite; all newly furnished in the latest style; an ideal home; parlors; drawing room; single or double rooms and suites; front or lake view; CUISINE UNSURPASSED; choice located; big lawns; tennis ground with our property; two blocks cable; ½ block Ill. Cent. R. R.; reference. Tel. 1257 Oakland.

THE ONTARIO HOTEL,
120 NORTH STATE-ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
10 minutes' walk from the noise and heat of the business part of the city. Pleasant, large, cool rooms, with and without baths; excellent table; electric elevator.

HOTEL WARNER, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—First class residential hotel; finely located; newly and completely furnished throughout; corner of 33d; outside rooms; 140 private baths; rooms with private bath, $2 to $3 per week; fine new cafe; cuisine and service the best. McGUIRE & COWIE, Props.; formerly with the Lexington.

HOTEL BARTEAU, 3800 LAKE-AV., OVERlooking lake; one block from cable; the best located hotel on S. Side; newly furnished throughout in the latest style; an ideal summer home; always cool; excellent service, parlors, reading room, good substantial home cooking; our chef formerly of Leland hotel; 12 minutes on I. C. Rates $6 upward.

HOTEL WYCHMERE [EUROPEAN], INDIANAav. and 16th-st.—Fine location; 150 elegantly furnished outside rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable rates. MRS. H. YORK, Manager.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.— Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath; ten minute to city. Telephone Oakland 192.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Block from S. S. L., I. C., electric lines; steam, baths. Tel. Oak. 656. American or European.

EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—AMN. and European plan; suites of 2 and 3; also single; private bath; fireproof. Tel. 1058 south.

Summer Resorts.

BOARDERS WANTED—AT WAVERLY FRUIT farm, 2 miles south of South Haven, Lake Shore drive, ½ mile from lake; all kinds of fruit, plenty of milk, large, airy rooms; terms $1 a day or $5 per week. GEO. SCOTT, Prop., South Haven, Mich.

CRYSTAL LAKE RESORT, NEAR ELKHART, Wis.—Ample hotel accommodations; rates $6 per week; no finer place in Wisconsin for rest, recreation, and amusement. For further particulars apply S. J. REIGH, Elkhart, Wis.

SOUTH HAVEN—
Club parties organized and conducted; special hotel rates. H. THIET, 808, 100 La Salle-st. Telephone Central 4336.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR 2 YOUNG MEN; private family; south 39th-st., east of Cottage Grove; advise rate. WALTER T. FURNEY, 1010 Great Northern Bldg.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE two unfurnished rooms and board, near Buena or Sheridan Park; send full particulars. Address D 189, Tribune office.

BOARD—2 ROOMS WITH BOARD IN REFINED private Jewish family; location 33d to 43d-st. Address E 444, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM, BY COUPLE; about $50; or will care for furnished house or flat. Address D 193, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY GENTLEMAN; ALSO stable for saddle horse. D 195, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 22D-ST.—LEXINGTON Hotel—Fireproof, high grade, European; a few rooms at $5 per week each, with large closet, hot and cold water; electric light; fine furniture and carpet; 24-hour bell service; gentlemen's bathrooms on each floor; no extra charge; gentlemen's new popular priced cafe. Wabash-av. cable passes door.

TO RENT—LARGE ALCOVE, HANDSOMELY furnished, and single rooms, house remodeled and all newly furnished, steam heat; convenient to Ill. Cent., boats, and cable. 7 Oakland crescent, 41st and Ellis.

TO RENT—3000 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished suites and single rooms by week or month; all modern; hot water heat; elevator at all night; café in building. Apart. 61. Phone Brown 1482.

TO RENT—MODERN, ELEGANTLY FURNISHed, and newly decorated; closets, running water, velvet carpets, telephone; café in building; $2 up; elevator. Murray Hill bldg., 3667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO COUPLE, NICELY FURNISHED parlor, with use kitchen; new, heated flat. Flat 1, 382 40th-st.

TO RENT — 2722 INDIANA-AV., 2D FLAT, single room; strictly private; bath, phone; prefer lady employed. FILKINS.

TO RENT—4848 BERKELEY-AV., DETACHED house, large porch, choice elegantly furnished rooms; 2, and blvd. trains.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN EXTRA CHOICE housekeeping suites; 3 and 4 rooms; furnished; $18 and $22. Call today. 4515 Lake-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE MODERN ROOMS, PRIvate family, good location; near cars. 343 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR 2 gentlemen; baths; $1.25 per week each. 745 W. 44th-st.

TO RENT—2902 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished, clean room; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL FRONT ROOM, PRIvate family, for gentleman. 2944 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—4126 DREXEL-BLVD., FURNISHED front room; mod. conveniences; piano and phone.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, cheap. 1225 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOM, "THE YALE," 66TH AND Yale-av.; steam; cafe.; Apt. 46.

TO RENT—3255 INDIANA, LARGE ROOM TO gentleman who would appreciate pleasant home.

TO RENT—TWO COMFORTABLE ROOMS; PRIvate family; house 5146 Jefferson-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM near "L." 1012 Garfield-blvd., first flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—716 W. ADAMS-ST., FURNISHED, beautiful south room; gentleman; private residence.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM; OPposite park; near elevated and surface cars. 15 Ashland-blvd., flat in rear.

TO RENT—871 MADISON AND 155 S. PEORIAst., elegant housekeeping and sleeping rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—FUR. ROOMS, 28 DEARORN-AV., side entrance; $1.25 up; walking distance.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHed, at 3 Washington-pl., fronting park.

TO RENT—300 ONTARIO-ST., WELL FURNISHed rooms; gentlemen only; walking distance.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM; steam, bath; $2. 3d flat, 216 Rush-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS. WE HAVE THE LARGEST clientele, recent more rooms to business men and tourists, because we inspect each apartment. Established 1897. Betah Co., 617 N. Y. Life. Cent. 3071.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN ENGLEWOOD, by young man; highest references. Address D 194, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY E. E. BALDWIN & CO.,
3644 EAST 36TH-ST.
ELEGANT MODERN HOUSES.
AVENUES AND BOULEVARDS. Call for list.

TO RENT — 3402 VERNON-AV., 8 ROOM MODern house.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT 2 STORY STONE HOUSES, MODERN, 9 rooms; 308-310 41st-st.; cheap rental.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LIST YOUR HOUSES AND FLATS with SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd. and 218 La Salle-st. Tel. Oak. 705.

TO RENT—3725 VINCENNES, 7-r. cottage, $20.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—W. HARRISON-ST., 1811-17, 3-STY. stone front residence; furnace heat; cheap.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW ON THE LAKE: FURnished cottage; large grounds and trees; $40 per mo. MRS. E. W. CARE, 20, 107 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT WINNETka for the winter; five bedrooms; $45 a month. Address D 198, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—OCT. 1—8 ROOM OR larger modern detached house; must be in first class neighborhood; north side preferred; name rent, location, and condition; no children. Address D 404, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY W. K. YOUNG & BRO.
204 DEARBORN-ST. Tel. 2114 Central.
For a complete list of apartments and houses along the elevated road call at our LOCAL OFFICE, DREXEL AND INDIANA-AV.
NEW COLONIAL BLDG., 55th-blvd. and Wabash-av.—Most complete, up to date bldg. in the city; rooms all finished in hardwoods; buffet kitchens, etc.; elegant location overlooking the park and blvd.; convenient to the elevated road; rent, $27.50 up; special concessions to tenants taking leases this month.
$434-36 INDIANA-AV.—Elegant NEW BLDG., just completed; 7 room apartments; finished in beautiful woods and richly decorated; equipped with the latest improvements. Open for inspection. Rents, $45 to $50.
Beautiful 4 room apartments, n. w. cor. KIMBARK-AV. and 65TH-ST. One of the finest bldgs. in WOODLAWN; all finished in polished hardwoods and handsomely decorated; awnings, screens, and shades. Rent, $25.

TO RENT—9 AND 10 ROOM APARTMENTS IN THE VALKYRIE BUILDING,
71 AND 77 EAST 47TH-ST.
One block from Kenwood depot; interior finished in costly woods; spacious rooms; dining rooms finished in Flemish oak, with drop beam ceilings; tiled bathrooms; elegant appointments throughout; rent $80 to $100.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
Kenwood office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—4400 TO 4408, PRAIRIE-AV.
CORNER BUILDING.
18 ELEGANT 8 ROOM APARTMENTS.
Finish, mahogany, enamel, and oak.
Including mantels with gas logs;
Separate toilet rooms for servants.
Location, city.
Ready Sept. 1st. Plans at our office.
G. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT— 6 AND 7 ROOMS,
JUST COMPLETED.
3723-25 Indiana-av. These high class sunlighted flats must be seen to be appreciated; beam ceilings in dining rooms, finished in white enamel, mahogany, and oak. Open today.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4457 OAKENWALD-AV.—ELEGANT 7 room modern, steam heated flats, finished in hardwood; polished oak floors; porches overlooking the lake; one of the nicest residence sections of the south side; convenient to the 43d-st. depot; rent $35 and $37.50; open for inspection.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 43d and Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT CHARMING NEWLY FURNISHed apartments, new, modern conveniences; bet. university and 57th-st. station 111. Cent., Aug. 15 or Sept. 1 to April 1, 1903, during time professor's family abroad. Address A. H. PARKER, 247 E. 57th-st.

TO RENT—6219 MONROE-AV., A NEW strictly first class flat, seven rooms, extra large and light, with extra closets; finished in mahogany and oak, tile bath, third floor, only one block from all transportations.

TO RENT—4600 CHANDLER-AV., 4 and 6 r. flats, $18 to $30. CALUMET-AV., 4712 to 4722, 7-room flats, $32.50 and $40. MONROE-AV., 6245, 6-room flat, $30. Key on premises.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOUR ROOM FLAT; fitted elegantly; never occupied; everthing modern; steam heat; white enamel hardwood; oriental rugs, etc.; $40. 3867 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — 5 STEEL DREXEL-AV., S. E. COR. 54th-pl.; 7 rooms; steam heat; hardwood floors; $30.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IF YOUR FLAT IS DARK USE DAYLIGHT PRISMS.
Tel. 1593 Main. DAYLIGHT PRISM CO.

TO RENT—CONCORD APARTMENT BLDG., 24th and Indiana-av., 4 to 7 room apartments.
JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES, SELL, OR exchange; fire policies written; money to loan. Phone Drexel 7525. SMITH & CO., 4633 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—5002 PRAIRIE-AV., FIRST FLOOR, fine 8 room flat in city; steam heated; elegant in every respect. H. C. ROSS, 1065 E. 61st-st.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS at 573 E. 39th-st. Ellis-av. cars. Modern conveniences.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $19 and $21.50; 7 rooms and bath, $22; steam heat, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS, SAFE CONSTRUCtion; neat, convenient, economical; near I. C. Ry. Office 3537 Cottage Grove-av.*

TO RENT—STEAM FLATS, HOT WATER ALL year; no children; $10 up. 2320 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4 ROOM FLAT, GAS RANGE, BATH. 1818 Wabash. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN 4 R. APT., $23; 3 R., $16. Tel. Cal. Janitor, 3826 Rhodes-av. Royer.

West Side.

TO RENT—IF YOUR FLAT IS DARK USE DAYLIGHT PRISMS.
DAYLIGHT PRISM CO.
Tel. 1593 Main.

TO RENT—$22.50; ELEGANT 5 ROOM, LIGHT, steam heated flat; hot water, telephone, and all conveniences. 2096 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS AT 1100 and 1102 Washington-blvd.; rent low. W. T. DWIGHT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1677-1679 MONROE-ST., FACING Garfield park, 8 room flats; all modern conveniences, hot water, hardwood floors. PEACOCK, 1301 Madison.

North Side.

TO RENT—"THE PARK MANSIONS,"
CORNER LA SALLE-AV. AND EUGENIE-ST.,
OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK.
Finished in white enamel and gold mahogany, birch, and English oak; artistically decorated; electric elevators; electric lights, gas free for use; refrigerators, and steam heat; telephone service; 6, 7, and 8 room apartments.
RENT $48 TO $125 PER MONTH.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Applications received by representative on premises.

TO RENT—
IN BREWSTER BUILDING, 1886 DIVERSEY-BLVD., 5 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN CONVENIENCES. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. EXCELLENT CAFE. HOME COOKING.
Splendid view of lake and Lincoln park.
A quiet, homelike place of residence.
Favorable leases. None but very best class of tenants need apply. Apply on building or to
GORDON STRONG, 108 Dearborn-st.
Central 1121.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW GILLESPIE BUILDing, Evanston and Wilson-avs., at terminus of Northwestern Elevated, 4 and 5 room apartments; modern, large, bright, and every convenience. Only 18 minutes to city, express trains. Apply for admission in city. Apply on premises or GORDON STRONG, 108 Dearborn. Central 1121.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM CORNER FLAT; steam heat, hot water, sideboards, china closets, grills, clothes drier, gas ranges, refrigerators; $27.50 to $35. See janitor, 1761 Oakdale, cor. Ravenswood.

TO RENT—"MARKHAM." 34 ELAINE-PL., 1 block west of Evanston-av. and north of Roscoe-st., 9 blocks from N. W. "L" station; 6 room apartments; modern in every detail; see janitor or WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1675 BARRY-AV., MOST ATTRACtive flat on the north side; 6 rooms; furnished; WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1249 NEWPORT-AV., NEW 6 R. corner flat; porcelain bath; $16; "L" sta. 1 block. Immediate. WILLIS & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN 6 AND 7 ROOM flats, every convenience; near elevated; $30. 1733 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—IF YOUR FLAT IS DARK USE DAYLIGHT PRISMS.
Tel. 1593 Main. DAYLIGHT PRISM CO.

Suburban.

TO RENT — GLADSTONE APARTMENTS, Evanston, choice flats; central location. QUINLAN & TYSON, Agts, Evanston.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS IN ALL parts of the city. Send for printed list.
BAIRD & WARNER,
Telephone Main 4470. 90 La Salle-st.
Lake View branch, Evanston and Wilson-ave. Englewood branch, 925 W. 63d-st., cor. Green.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 4 or 5 rooms; state price and locality. Address D 371, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOM FURNISHed flat. Address R P 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

North Side.

TO RENT—198 ORLEANS-ST.; GOOD LIGHT; $12 month. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS—STORES
—FACTORIES AND FLOORS—
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF LOOP.
OR WILL BUILD TO SUIT GOOD TENANTS.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES IN ADAMS EXpress bldg.; 182 to 189 Dearborn-st.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 401.

TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM, ALL OR PART OF day. Telephone service. 310 Chicago Opera House Bldg.

TO RENT—ROLL DESK, FREE STENO. SERV. Tel., Dunn's vault; all $10. 520 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, ROLL TOP DESK, furnished. 207, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM. INQUIRE AT 1522 Monadnock Blk.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, FINE OFFICE. SUITE 61 Merchants' Bldg., 92 La Salle-st.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFT, 4,000 SQ. FT., LIGHT 4 SIDES, 2 alleys, power, steam heat, elevator. ZERO MARX. 100-162 E. Superior-st., near Wells.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT— BUILDINGS.
STORES, OFFICES, AND FLOORS
in all parts of the city. Send for list.
ROBERT P. WALKER, 115 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—OLD FEED, COAL, EXPRESS yard and building; just vacated. 291 Noble-st., cor. Bismarck-ct.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—FACTORY, DOCK, warehouse, and switch property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE — FINE LARGE FURNISHED house for rooming and boarding, cor. Adams and Wood; cheap.

HOTEL, 100 ROOMS, GOOD BUSINESS, FOR sale or trade; bargain. Call 213 Dearborn-av.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.

E. BAGGOTT CO., 109-171 E. ADAMS-ST., MANufacturers and retailers. Special designs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— FINE INVESTMENT.
10 PER CENT NET.
FINE NEW APARTMENT BUILDING;
all modern conveniences; all rented; waiting list.
PAYS 10 PER CENT NET ON PRICE.....$60,000
Favorable terms; will take good
VACANT IN EXCHANGE.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR GIVINS' REAL ESTate Gazette. Free to any address. Contains articles of interest to taxpayers and our list of bargains.
R. GIVINS & CO.,
Main floor. 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL BUY YOU A HOME in 8 mo. without interest. Call or write.
Guarantee Home Pur. Co., 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — STONE FRONT FLATS AND dwellings; will exchange for other property.
CHR. T. CONNELL, 83 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3 FLAT BUILDING; RENT $2,700; island and 35 acres farm, with 1,900 ft. front, on Crystal Lake; this would make a grand summer home for some man with wealth; the place will be sold at sacrifice if sold at once. For further particulars apply S. J. REIGH, Elkhart, Wis.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN: HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, AT 5141 MICHIGAN-AV.
PRICE $27,500; cost over $40,000.
Lot 50x160; 2 story brown stone front, containing 14 rooms; finished in costly and beautiful woods; solid mahogany, oak, ½ sawed maple; English oak, etc.; heated by hot water; tiled bathroom, etc.; one of the most complete and thoroughly constructed modern houses on the South Side.
Terms $12,500 cash; mortg. $15,000, 5 yrs., 5%.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
THE 12 ROOM GRAY STONE
residence, 4136 Oakenwald-av.,
for $8,250, if sold at once.
Cannot be duplicated under $12,000.
East front; handsomely finished in oak; asphalt pavement; building line restriction; all improved with fine homes, most delightful residence section of the SOUTH SIDE; house in perfect condition; handsomely decorated; open for inspection. Terms, $4,250 cash; mortg. $4,000, can run five years, 4½ per cent.
Exclusive Agents, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN CORNER APARTMENT building, Woodlawn, 122x171; 21 flats; price $76,000; mtg. $34,000; will exchange for other property; will assume on Illinois or Iowa farm property.
CANNELL & McCLUER,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5526-28 JEFFERSON-AV., STONE front modern 6 flat bldg., renting for $2,400 per year; first class condition; will sell at an absolute sacrifice for cash. Must be quick deal.
SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000 INVESTMENT, EQUITY IN modern apartment building, in fine order, near Lakeview and Belmont; 20 ft. lot; income 15 per cent net; sacrifice at $15,500.
WILLIAM H. MOONEY, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$21,500; GREENWOOD-AV., NORTH of 50th, detached 12-room house; lot 50x132; lot 50x300; brick barn.
HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD DETACHED HOME. 10 rooms, all thoroughly modern; owner leaving city.
TROTTER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4816 LANGLEY-AV., 10 ROOM modern house; $6,000; only $2,500 cash.
CALL 1017 Unity Building.

FOR SALE—4104 DREXEL-BLVD., 10 ROOM brick house, barn, less than value of lot; $6,000.
WILLIAM H. MOONEY, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvard in the Kenwood district go to MARION HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEW HOMES AND VACANT LOTS. P. D. RAYMOND, 3718 W. 63d-st., with Milwaukee Drexel Land Association.

FOR SALE—59TH-ST., 925, 2-STORY FRAME flat bldg.; $5,000, worth $7,000.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—8 FLAT BRICK, FINE LOCATION, near Alley "L"; rents for $2,600.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VISIT CHICAGO LAWN; BEAUTIful homes; trees; seeing is believing; 5c fare.
E. F. REINHART, 1004 Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND BARN in good condition. 2244 Calumet-av. Inquire on premises.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

EASY TERMS. $400 LOTS. $400 LOTS. EASY TERMS.

HUMBOLDT PARK.

25, 30, 35, 37½, OR 50 FT. LOTS
AT $400 AND UPWARD.
SEWER, WATER.
CEMENT SIDEWALKS
in all streets and paid for, except Haddon-av. We will also set out
BEAUTIFUL SHADE TREES.
all over the subdivision this fall at no expense to buyers.
$250 TO $500
advance on each lot unsold after November. Buy now and make a handsome profit in a few months.
Office on the ground, open every day, corner Kedzie-av. and Augusta-st.

J. F. McINTOSH,
207 E. Madison-st. Tel. Main 275

FOR SALE—CORNER ON MONROE-ST. AND Colorado-av., 80 feet front; new Romanesque brick and stone dwelling, plate glass windows, oak floors and trim, furnace, laundry, and stoverooms in cement floor basement; price $4,850; easy terms monthly payments; see owner any day or evening at 1289 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS near Humboldt park; elevated and steam r. r.; lots 29x177 ft., giving light and air; cement walks and all improvements; desirable neighborhood; easy terms; title perfect. F. A. WINKELMAN, owner, 106-108 E. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST HARRISON-ST., NEAR ST. Louis-av., 2-story and basement residences, $5,000. W. Congress-st., near St. Louis, 2-story stone front flat bldg., a bargain; $5,500.
WILLIAM H. MOONEY, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV. ADJOINING "L" station; 3 story brick store and flats; fine order; well rented; $5,000. H. B. EASTMAN, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—$30,000; W. MADISONst. brick block; equity for farm or timber lands. Owner, 592 W. Park-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STONE FRONT house on Washington-blvd., near Union Park, 16 rooms. F. A. Henshaw & Co., 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—992 S. HOMAN-AV., WORTH $5,000; for quick sale, $3,150. See it.
BEAUDETTE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EQ. PAYING 10 PER CENT ON $17,000; price $12,000. D., 1001, 100 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—S. W. COR. OAKdale-av. and Halsted-st., 97x125, partly improved with a 6 flat building rented for $2,400; balance of corner ripe for 15 flats; only 2 blocks east of N. W. "L" station; want offers for $16,000 equity.
H. S. CLOUGH, 164 La Salle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—FLAT BLDG., EIGHT 8 ROOM flats; La Salle-av., near Chicago-av.; lot 50x135 ft.; rental $3,000; incumbrance $15,000, at 5 per cent; bargain; will exchange for residence. W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—525 BERTEAU-ST., 6 ROOM MODern house; bath, furnace, lot 25x120 ft.; $2,500; easy terms. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—50X125 FT. ON WINthrop-av., near Lawrence-av.
REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE A CLEAR LOT I can give you a fine stone front flat rented for $660. Call at 205 Windsor-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE NORTH SHORE property, joining Edgewater. WHITE & TABOR, 182 La Salle, and n. w. cor. Foster and Clark.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN 9 ROOM HOUSE, 1101 Montana-st., corner Surrey-ct.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WINNETKA BARGAIN.
Prospect-av., corner, 100x150 feet, water, sewer, macadam, concrete walk, adjoins attractive homes; 328 foot; adjoining corners add 50 foot; this bargain cannot be duplicated; can loan $1,800 if desired; ideal for home or investment.
E. E. BALDWIN & CO., 3644 EAST 36TH-ST.

FOR SALE — LONGWOOD, MORGAN PARK and Ridge property. If you want to buy or sell call and see us. J. WM. HOWARD & CO., 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE CORNER QUARTER BLK. AT MAYWOOD, $750 UPWARD; EASY TERMS.
F. E. BALLARD & CO., 34 CLARK-ST., R. 215.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS IN WOODED HILLS at Palos Park; $300 and up; altitude 150 feet; fare 13c.
MONSON & CO., 114 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—POSITIVE BARGAIN—$16,000, ¼ cash, bal. 5 per cent, run 10 acres, near Dunning.
C. H. SULLIKER, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—8 ROOM MODERN; Austin. FRED GRANT, 120 Baird-av., Austin.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Out They Go!
Out They Go!
Out They Go!
Out They Go!
Out They Go!
To North Dakota for rich farm lands; $3.50 to $5.50 per acre. Excellent for stock and grain. Low carfare at our Chicago office, 205 Tacoma bldg., corner Madison and La Salle-sts. and Minneapolis, N. D. Excursions July 15, 16, and 25.
WM. H. BROWN & CO.

FOR SALE—8,000 ACRES MISSOURI MINERAL land, solid body; 2,500 acres fenced; 500 acres improved; 2 good houses; all tillable, producing zinc and lead mines on all sides; one mile from railroad; $4.00 an acre; easy terms. M. E. COLE, 123 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE VERY BEST GENTLEMAN'S country place, near Chicago; 195 acres; good bldgs.; Du Page River runs through the farm; 25½ miles from 3 depots; price $22,000; ½ cash; no trade. Box 801, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED EASTERN ILLINOIS farms, all states; staple investments; also ranch of 9,400 acres, well fenced and drained, part under cultivation; 65 miles south of Chicago; price $30 per acre. Write E. C. HAMILTON, Watseka, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20,000 ACRES fine grazing lands for sheep, cattle, or horses. Virgin timber; with merchantable timber reserved. Contains some of the finest water powers in the U. S. Three different rivers through property, and any number of smaller streams. Price $5 per acre. Address Box 34, Seneca, S. C.

FOR SALE—$1,000—160 ACRES, REDFIELD, S. D.; $500, 160 acres, Holt Co., Neb.
$375—160 acres, Barber Co., Kans.
$700—160 acres, Hyde Co., S. D.
$900—160 acres, Aberdeen, S. D.
$1,250—160 acres, Huron, S. D.
M. P. HOBART, Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—SUMMER HOME; 112 ACRES, with over 4,000 feet front, on Crystal Lake, near Elkhart, Wis.; grand grounds for summer homes, clubs, and hotel purposes; will be sold in parts, and must be sold at once; also homelike hotel on Island and 35 acre farm, with 1,900 ft. front, on Crystal Lake; this would make a grand summer home for some man with wealth; the place will be sold at sacrificed price. For further particulars apply S. J. REIGH, Elkhart, Wis.

REAL ESTATE—OTHER CITIES.

FOR SALE—
LOTS $165, $10 DOWN, $5 PER MONTH.
FREE TRANSPORTATION
to
INDIANA HARBOR.
Four miles east of Chicago's city limits on Lake Michigan.
INDIANA HARBOR is where they have finished $2,000,000 steel plant.
INDIANA HARBOR is where you can go and start any kind of business.
INDIANA HARBOR is where you can buy a business lot from $300 and up.
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INDIANA HARBOR is now a sewer, water, electric lights, sidewalks, and improved streets.
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We will furnish FREE TRANSPORTATION to prospective purchasers. Call or write ALDIS, NORTHCOTE & WATSON, Agents, 347 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE REAL ESTATE ON which you wish to realize quickly, consult auction department.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTate in exchange for oil stock stock in a good, legitimate company that is now producing and selling oil. Address B 345, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER, 2 OR 3 flat building north of Lawrence-av., east of elevated; full particulars at once.
CALL 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$35,000 HOUSE SOUTH LINCOLN park for $20,000 La Salle-av. modern stone house in fine order and cash.
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WANTED—VACANT OR IMPROVED; QUICK sale if reasonable. C. F. SCHULTZ, 163 Randolph-st.

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ELSER & WESTMAN, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—2 FLAT AND CASH FOR CLEAR acres. Address E 459, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR HOUSE, AUSTIN; $5,000 TO $8,000 and cash for clear acres. E 460, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE— FINE INVESTMENT.
10 PER CENT NET.
FINE NEW APARTMENT BUILDING;
all modern conveniences; all rented; waiting list.
PAYS 10 PER CENT NET ON PRICE.....$60,000
Favorable terms; will take good
VACANT IN EXCHANGE.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

WE REPRESENT PARTY WHO OWNS ACRES fronting Jackson Park, clear; we will exchange them for clear or nearly clear improved property; preferred unheated flats North, West, or South Side.
CANNELL & McCLUER,
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TO EXCHANGE—7-STORY OFFICE BUILDING and auditorium, located on Huron-st., two blocks from Michigan-av., three blocks from Postoffice, Toledo, O., for cattle ranch or western land; incumbrance $80,000, 5 per cent; income of building, $20,000 per year. A. L. IRISH, Toledo, O.

FOR EXCHANGE—WARREN-AV. WEST OF California, 48 ft., with brick cottage; equity and cash for 2 or 3 flat bldg.; will assume.
FRANK R. LINDOP,
1304 Chamb. of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE—400 ACRES TIMBER AND coal land, Johnson Co., Ky., $4,000, clear, for mdse., city property, or farm.
PFINGSTON, Odell, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—WILMETTE LOTS, $2,500, for Evanston modern house, price $6,000; pay cash difference.
WHITESI

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Chicago, Auditorium (Congress-st. entrance.) Pupils speak the foreign tongue from beginning. FOUR MEDALS AT PARIS EXPOSITION. Best native teachers only!! School open all summer. Trial lessons free.

FREE INSTRUCTION IN SHORTHAND!!! Investigate the special absolute free offer of the undersigned for August, September, and October. Instructions given at the office of the company or by mail. Write or call for full particulars. Lambert Typewriter Co., 86 La Salle-st.

IN 40 TO 60 DAYS MRS. LENA A. WHITE guarantees to make you an expert stenographer and typewriter or refund your money; daily continuous sessions. White's College, 206 Michigan-av.

THE ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST. Business, shorthand, academic courses. Positions for graduates. Send for catalogue.

LANGUAGES—THE BALTHAZARD MODERN school, Steinway hall; 8 native teachers; best quickest methods; 1 month, $2; 2 lessons a week.

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GERMAN, LATIN, HIGH AND GRAMMAR studies; competent lady teacher. A. L., 6820 Wentworth.

SHORTHAND, USEFUL PROFICIENCY, 2 WKS. personally and by mail. Paterson Inst., 158 La Salle-st.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, FENCING. CHESTER SHAFFNER, 81 S. Clark-st., Room 24.

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EXLER-ILL. BUS. COLLEGE; DAY, NIGHT schools. 100 pp. catalogue free. 571 W. Madison.

TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND, AND TYPEwriting taught; day and evening. 46 E. Randolph.

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THE TUNELLA SYSTEM OF PIANO TUNING easily and quickly acquired; either sex. The Tunella Co., Steinway Hall Bldg., Chicago.

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WALTZ, TWO STEP, LATEST GLIDES; PRIvate lessons daily; classes open Sept. 23; 10 lessons, $2.50; stage dancing. BENNETT, 26 E. Van Buren-st. Tel. Harrison 2419.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM S. MILLSPAUGH Announces to the public who are interested in the cure of chronic diseases of long standing given up as hopeless by physicians as well as readings of any business nature, that she will be located at 2230 MICHIGAN-AV., where she will be pleased to make the acquaintance of all persons interested in the GIFT OF POWER SHE POSSESSES. Her permanent address will be at the above number. Telephone Brown 23. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Madam Millspaugh is one of the most wonderful as well as reliable trance readers in the United States. She has visited extensively throughout the United States and Canada and has references as to her ability and power from patrons benefited.

$5 READING FOR $1 THIS WEEK ONLY. PROF. C. H. PEASE, 1224—MICHIGAN-AV.—1224.

PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, PALMISTS. Advice on all business transactions, love, courtship, marriage, family affairs. Fee $1. Full readings by mail $1 and stamp. Send date of birth; ask as many questions as you like.

THE ROUMANIAN GYPSY HAS JUST ARrived. If you wish to have your entire life foretold so that you may understand yourself and not miss your life's aim consult her. 2352 Cottage Grove-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAUMAN LOAN AND JEWELRY CO. REMOVED TO 147 STATE-ST. We bought $200,000 BANKRUPT STOCK and all unredeemed pledges of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS. We offer for sale at SACRIFICE PRICE. BAUMAN LOAN AND JEWELRY CO., 147 State-st., next to Schlesinger & Mayer.

SEND A POSTAL FOR A COPY OF OUR NEW diamond book. The finest ever published on diamonds. We will mail it free. We lend money at right in gold to any person interested in diamonds. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., diamonds, watches, jewelry, 92 State-st.

STRELITZ BROS. STRELITZ BROS. DIAMONDS. WATCHES. DIAMONDS. EASY PAYMENTS. EASY PAYMENTS. 101 DEARBORN-AV.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st. Est. 1868. Diamonds, watches, silverware, etc.; prices lower than any house; full value paid for diamonds sold; distributors for wedding presents.

$5 CTS. A DAY BUYS A HIGH GRADE DIAmond or WATCH; wholesale prices; easy payments; also talking machines on easy payments. Dept. 23, Walker-Edmund Co., 126 State.

BREDT & CO., 57 E. WASHINGTON-ST., R. 812. buy diamonds, old gold, and silver; ores assayed; mines examined; will give valuation upon request.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD GOLD and silver. DEE & CO., refiners, 67 Washington.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—

One plain slide valve r. h. engine-throttling governor, 22 in. by 30 in., Atlas type.

Three Atlas horizontal six inch flue boilers, 72 in. by 20 ft., with stacks, grate bars, binder bolts, buck stays, and all connections complete.

Engine and boilers are new, latest type, and have never been set up. For full details address P. O. Box 968, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—12X30 SLIDE VALVE ENGINE, 6x4x7 duplex pumps, 70 h. p. firebox boiler. The R. H. Wache Co., 158 Indiana-st.

THE NYE PUMP FOR BRICKYARDS, STONE quarries, river and harbor work; new and second hand. 1200 Tribune Bldg. Tel. Main 1168.

STEAM PUMPS, NEW AND SECOND HAND; bargains. FURNESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines.

BUSINESS CARDS.

THE PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO. WAS organized in 1889 and has been manufacturing and selling fences since that time. If you own a fence and make, and prices range from 2 cents to 8 cents per foot for wire fence and 50 cents to $1.50 per foot for ornamental iron fence. If you own any property which is worth fencing I would like to send you a catalogue and make an estimate for furnishing material and erecting fence complete if desired. We refer to 30,000 satisfied customers, located all over the United States and territories. ADDISON CLEMENT, Vice President. 200 E. Monroe-st., Chicago.

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WE QUICKLY COLLECT WAGES, NOTES, rents, board bills, claims of every description on percentage. NO ADVANCE FEES FOR OUR SERVICES. THE SPENCER AGENCY, 1 Dearborn-st. Tel. Central 2723.

TROUBLES, PRIVATE MATTERS, AND PERsonal claims of any kind quietly settled; responsible lawyer; consultation free. MORRIS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 603.

CLEANERS, DYERS, AND LAUNDRIES.

AUG. SCHWARZ, LADIES' AND GENTS' garments; 2 stores; 158 Illinois-st., 126 Dearborn-st.; 539 W. Madison-st. Tel. M. 3520.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 DEARBORN-ST., PHONE Main 3047; 54 and 56 39thst., phone Oak. 589. 854 W. Madison-st., phone Monroe 1181.

BRICK & CO., FANCY DYERS AND CLEANers. 4410-12 State-st. Phone Oakland 1348.

SAFES.

FIREPROOF SAFES, $17.50 UP; FIRE AND burglar proof safes, $90; bank chest, time lock, $400; safes bought and exchanged. Chicago Safe and Merchandise Company, 47 Dearborn-st.

BEST FIREPROOF SAFES AT LOWEST prices for cash or easy payments, all sizes. SABATH SAFE COMPANY, 158 5th-av.

PATENTS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS—PROTECT YOUR IDEAS; NO AL-vance, no fee; consultation free; established 1865. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 645 Randolph-st. Tel. Franklin 481. Main office, Washington.

L. E. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

TALKING MACHINES.

LYON & HEALY'S VICTOR TALKING MAchines are the clearest and most musical; all the new records; easy terms. Wabash-av and Adams.

EVERYTHING IN TALKING MACHINES—Wholesale and retail. JAS. J. LYON, 75 5th-av.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.

DR. WOLFERTZ, SPECIALIST, 30 9TH-AV., expert truss fitter. Rupture and deformities positively cured with my latest appliance. Trusses 30c to $10. Elastic stockings, abd. sup. Sun. 9 to 12.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 185-187 Wabash-av., general auctioneers. Sales at store every Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a. m. Furniture, carpets, gen. household goods. Tel. 2100 Cen.

OLD MAHOGANY UPtoo original cost 4 months 321 Ellis-av.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we rent tables with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

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STANLEY'S WESTERN DETECTIVE AGENCY, 148 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. We do all branches of private detective work. References.

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FOR SALE—6 COL. QUARTO OUTFIT, WITH cylinder, cutter, type, cases, stands, stone, galleys, etc. F. M. POWELL CO., 406 Dearborn.

PICTURES, FRAMES, ETC.

PICTURE FRAMES, REGILDING. F. A. BRYson & Co., 321 Wabash, nr. Congress. Tel. H. 1907.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; LIGHT EXTENSION TOP surrey; seats four; rubber tire, top, full spring buggy; rubber tire McCaffrey runabout; handsome Eight trap; single, gold mounted road and surrey harness; above are practically new and by best makers; also handsome family horse; sell separately. Private stable, 965 W. Harrison-st.

SADDLE HORSES THAT ARE ESPECIALLY educated for city use, and a few choice driving horses, are for sale at W. W. Sims' Chicago Stables, 763 E. 45th-st. 'Phone Drexel 11981.

FOR SALE—STUDEBAKER RUNABOUT IN A1 condition, with lap robe, whip, and light runabout harness; will sell for $100 cash. Address C. H. T., 201, 35 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED — A LIGHT GODDARD PHAETON or Concord buggy in good condition; cheap for cash. Address D 445, Tribune.

WANTED—HEAVY SECOND HAND TOP BUGgy, for business use for about $70. What have you? Address R X 71, Tribune office.

$250 BUYS 5 GLASS LANDAU CARRIAGE; rubber tired; in first class condition; bargain. 215 28th-st.

WANTED — A YOUNG HORSE IN TRADE FOR furnace work or buggy. 1818 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — RUBBER TIRED STANHOPE phaeton; nearly new; $155. 2421 Indiana-av.

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN, WANT GOLD dollars. Illustrated coin book, 10c.

STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LIST FREE. P. M. WOLFSIEFFER, 1010 Atwood Bldg.

OPTICIANS.

BORSCH & CO., 103 ADAMS-ST., OPTICIANS; spectacles, eyeglasses our specialties; consult us about your eyes and improve your sight.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES PROPERLY fitted. L. Manasse, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

N. WATRY & CO., OPTICIANS, 124 RANDOLPH. EYES TESTED free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PRINTING.

GOOD PRINTING CHEAP—1,000 LINEN LETter heads, $1.50; worth $2.50. E. Fantus, catalogue maker and printer, 183 Clark-st. Phone C. 84.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

YOUNG PARROTS ARRIVED AND SELLING cheap this month. Kaempfer's, 88 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO ADOPT BLONDE BABY GIRL, over a year old; good home assured. Address D 372, Tribune office.

BERLIN ELECTRIC INSTITUTE—MANICURing, chiropody, scalp treatment, etc. 130 Dearborn-st., Suite 317.

REGULATOR, 7 FT. HIGH, FINE WALNUT, second stroke, gridiron pendulum, cheap. Room 66, No. 78 State-st.

S. D. CHILDS & CO., PRINTERS, BINDERS, and lithographers. 140 Monroe-st.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Dry Goods, Coffee, Poultry, Butter, and Metals.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Demand for staple cotton goods was quiet. There is no quotable change in brown, bleached, or coarse colored cottons. Print cloths are most sellers is to trade. Print cloths are inactive and unchanged in price. Prints and ginghams quiet, but steady. Linens quiet at firm prices. Burlaps dull and inclined to favor buyers.

Range of Coffee Prices.

The market was active and at times nervous and excited. The advance received its initiative from the unexpectedly strong showing made by Havre, which at one time reported an advance of ¾@1f, and closed net ⅛@¾f higher.

The opening of the local market was steady, with first prices unchanged to 25 points higher. Sales on the call amounted to 10,000 bags, the total sales reaching 108,250 bags, closing firm, with quotations 5@25 points for the day. September scored the greatest advance, opening at 5.60c, touching 5.80c, and closing at 5.75@5.80c, showing an advance from the low point of about a month ago of around 115 points.

The buoyancy was credited for the most part to covering by European shorts, and it was argued that this theory was borne out by the developments in the French market. The clique were reported to be selling freely for profits and for the purpose of reducing their large lines, and place themselves in a position to take a fresh hold in the event of a substantial reaction.

The supply of coffee in this country is now over double that of this date last year, and no apprehension of an actual corner is expressed among local traders.

Poultry, Alive and Dressed.

Alive—Spring chickens, western, large, per lb, 15c; fowls, 13½c; roosters, old, 9½c; turkeys, 11c; ducks, western, per pair, 70@80c; geese, western, $1.12@1.25. Dressed—Turkeys, hens, average best, per lb, 14@15c; do, western, toms, average best, 14@15c; do, poor to fair, 8@11c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, fancy large, 20@22c; do, mixed sizes, 15@17c; do, western, dry picked, 3½@4 lb average to pair, 12@18c per lb; do, scalded, 14c; do, 3 lb and under, average to pair, 12@13c; fowls, western, dry picked, average best, 13c; do, scalded, average best, 13c; western, poor to fair, 10@12c.

Butter of All Grades.

Creamery, extras, per lb, 20½c; do, firsts, 19@20c; do, seconds, 18@18½c; state dairy, tubs, fancy, 19½@20c; do, firsts, 18½@19c; do, seconds, 17½@18c; do, tins, etc., 17@19c; western imitation creamery, fancy, 18c; do, good to choice, 17@17½c; renovated butter, fancy, 18c; do, common to prime, 16@17½c; western factory, fancy, 16½c; do, firsts, 16c; do, seconds, 15½c; packing stock, 14@15c.

In the Metal Markets.

Copper was quiet, but steady. Standard, spot to September, quoted at $11.35@11.60; lake, $11.10@12.00; electrolytic, $11.10@11.30; and casting, $11.05@11.75. An easier market was reported abroad, London declining 3s 9d. Tin ruled quiet here, spot closing at $28.80@28.50. The English price was raised 5s on a better demand. Lead was 1s 3d lower in the foreign market. The local market ruled quiet and steady, with spot at $4.12½. Spelter unchanged. Iron was steady at New York. Warrants nominal.

STOPS SUITS FOR GAS REBATES.

Judge Kohlsaat Protects People's Company Against Litigation Before Injunction Case Is Decided.

Fearing that gas consumers of Chicago would cause a stir in stocks by filing suits for rebates against the People's Gaslight and Coke company, the lawyer for this concern, James F. Meagher, called on Judge Kohlsaat yesterday and secured an order to protect the company.

Changes were made in the order entered on Wednesday so that law suits against the corporation growing out of the $1 charge will be prevented. As the order was originally entered such action was prevented merely by the verbal agreement of the city officials that no steps would be taken yet to interfere with the business of the People's company.

Judge Kohlsaat added a clause to the effect that the restraining order entered at the time the bill was filed would be continued in force. By this arrangement persons taking steps to secure rebates from the company before the case is decided on appeal will be made parties to the present proceedings and will be enjoined forthwith.

OBJECTS TO STEPSON'S LETTER

Mrs. Michael McDonald Has Young Man Arrested by United States Authorities.

Charged with writing improper letters to his stepmother, Guy C. McDonald, son of Michael McDonald, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal St. Clair. When taken before United States Commissioner Foote he waived examination and was held to the federal grand jury in $1,000 bonds. Mrs. Dora McDonald of 4501 Drexel boulevard was the complainant. The letters which McDonald is said to have written have been the cause of several wrangles in the family, but the young man says he is not the only one who can be charged with improper use of the mails.

$50.00 CALIFORNIA AND RETURN.

Chicago and Northwestern.

Tickets on sale July 29 and Aug. 2 to 10, good until Sept. 30 to return. Holders of the $50.00 tickets have the choice of three daily through trains from Chicago, including the luxurious electric lighted New Overland Limited, less than three days en route, and equipped with all the comforts of travel. Standard Pullman Compartment and Tourist Sleepers from Chicago daily to the coast without change. Personally conducted excursions in Pullman Tourist cars each week. Booklets free. Ticket office, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF TRADE

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY LEADS AS USUAL.

Commercial Agencies Report That at Most Points Retail Trade Is Active and Preparations Continue for Heavy Fall Sales—Spring Lines Open with Good Results — Notable Advance in Hides—Cotton Tends in Favor of the Purchaser.

New York, Aug. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Aside from heavy rains in Texas, the week's crop news is encouraging. Manufacturing plants are well occupied as a rule, iron and steel leading, followed by textiles and footwear. Fuel scarcity is still causing delay, although coke ovens are surpassing all previous figures of output, and bituminous mines are vigorously operated. At most points retail trade is active and preparations continue for heavy fall sales, while spring lines are opened with good results. Railway earnings thus far available for July show a gain of 3.3 per cent over 1901 and 20.8 per cent over 1900.

"With business in sight for at least a year, the leading departments of the iron and steel industry may properly be considered prosperous. Notwithstanding the rapid increase in producing capacity, consumptive demand has grown still faster, and the recent official report of a new high record of pig iron production at 3,808,574 tons for the first half of 1902 is accompanied by the statement that unsold stocks at the end of that period were only 29,861 tons, compared with 372,560 tons a year previously.

Steel Mills Keep Busy.

"The first month of the second half of 1902 has brought no diminution in inquiries, but some decrease in output owing to scarcity of fuel. Imports are large in order to keep the steel mills provided with material, and offerings of foreign billets have checked the upward tendency of prices. Of engines, machinery, and heavy hardware there is a serious shortage, orders for delivery in 1903 being out of the question. Steel rails and structural material contracts have been booked far ahead.

"In textile manufacturing the feature was the opening of men's wear worsted fabrics for next spring, with a geenral advance of 2½@10 per cent.

"Cotton goods tend in favor of the purchasers owing to the prospects of a large cotton crop and the light export movement. Shoe shops are active on spring samples, and buyers are numerous in the Boston market.

Striking Advance in Leather.

"A striking advance in leather this week has followed the upward movement of hides, stimulated by heavy purchases, a single sale of 100,000 sides of hemlock sole being reported. Hides have made further sensational advances, Colorado steers reaching new high record prices.

"Grain prices declined sharply as the month of speculative manipulation drew to a close and legitimate trading resumed a more normal volume.

"Cotton held fairly steady, more because of the large short interest than the floods in Texas. Thus far it is probable that rains have done more good than harm. Demands for consumption continue liberal. Meats have also shown a tendency to seek slightly lower quotations, but light receipts and higher quality do not promise any extensive relief in the immediate future."

As Seen by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Trade is quiet, while attention is concentrated on crop and industrial developments. Generally lower prices for farm products point to the former being largely favorable. Though weather conditions of late have been more favorable, effects of earlier backward weather have not been effaced or repaired.

"As for the fall and winter outlook, however, the best is predicted. In industrial affairs the outlook is certainly satisfactory. The iron and steel situation is still largely a strong one, but isolated examples of weakness are in sight.

"The railway situation is one of the best in years, and the outlook as to tonnage is a flattering one, marred only by the prospect of car shortages later on reducing or curtailing industrial operations. Fiscal year earnings returns are exceptionally favorable, and it is probable that taken as a whole the railway earnings for the half year will exceed 1901, despite reduced anthracite coal carriers' earnings.

In the Textile Trade.

"Cotton has weakened quite steadily on reports of good growing crop conditions, though rain and flood damage reports from Texas helped to steady prices on some days. Dry goods' trade reports are quiet. Some improvement is noted at eastern markets, but the fall jobbing trade proves to be later than usual in arriving. Some weakness in sheetings and other cottons is noted in wholesale circuits. Spring styles in woolens opened this week fairly, as predicted, shown at advances on last season. Wool, though quiet, is steady, and higher grades are held several cents per pound higher than last year.

"New business in shoes at Boston is confined largely to sample lots. Shipments, after a temporary spurt, are again shrinking. Leather is in better demand, eastern shoe manufacturers being reported as buying freely in the west, but tanners complain of high cost of hides, while shoe manufacturers note high cost of leather and low cost of their finished product.

New Business in Iron.

"New business in pig iron for 1903 is still of good volume, but not so active as earlier. Current deliveries are still delayed or insufficient, though helped out by freer importations of foreign iron. The production of the fiscal year ending June 30 was in excess of 17,000,000 tons, the output in the first half of 1902 exceeding all records. If the reduction in stocks and the increased imports are considered a consumption of 18,000,000 tons for the calendar year is seen to be practically needed.

"Fully one-half of the steel rail output for 1903 is already booked, and structural mills are also heavily sold ahead. Tinplate mills are, however, not busy; sheets are quiet and wire is dull. Hardware is active especially for building. The 1901 record of building will be surpassed this year. Lumber is stronger and higher at the west and is recovering from summer dullness at the east. Receipts and shipments are far ahead of last year at all points.

"Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending July 31, aggregate 4,388,584 bu, against 3,980,989 last week, and 6,463,391 in this week last year. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 18,153,840 bu, against 26,-201,068 last season. Corn exports aggregate 28,405 bu, against 79,611 last week and 563,-604 last year. For the fiscal year corn exports are 487,810, against 7,727,647 last season.

"Business failures for the week ending July 31 number 168, as against 178 last week, 160 in this week last year, 173 in 1900, 158 in 1899, and 189 in 1898."

Increase in Bank Clearings.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended July 31, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per ct. Inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$1,491,056,467	32.5	....
Chicago	147,321,701	7.9	....
Boston	118,700,129	....	1.3
Philadelphia	128,116,972	58.3	....
St. Louis	42,018,943	8.8	....
Pittsburg	30,001,170	20.3	....
Baltimore	20,597,347	5.3	....
San Francisco	23,483,657	....	4.2
Cincinnati	18,544,050	14.9	....
Kansas City	18,156,568	....	6.2
Cleveland	14,704,298	18.7	....
Minneapolis	11,202,097	30.9	....
New Orleans	10,552,652	62.0	....
Detroit	9,611,793	....	4.9
Louisville	8,774,113	11.0	....
Indianapolis	10,161,145	1.6	....
Providence	5,877,700	....	1.5
Buffalo	6,044,050	3.4	....
Milwaukee	5,888,413	3.0	....
Omaha	5,155,282	....	2.5
St. Paul	5,701,982	28.2	....
St. Joseph	3,910,289	....	31.1
Denver	3,806,200	2.4	....
Richmond	3,221,593	....	31.1
Savannah	2,217,751	....	22.7
Salt Lake City	2,536,695	16.2	....
Albany	2,946,548	16.4	....
Los Angeles	3,196,213	66.4	....
Memphis	1,875,797	....	2.9
Fort Worth	2,574,007	23.5	....
Seattle	3,395,902	42.7	....
Washington	2,363,252	52.4	....
Hartford	2,430,855	6.2	....
Peoria	2,186,317	6.9	....
Toledo	3,177,556	26.4	....
Portland, Ore.	1,972,099	8.6	....
Rochester	1,427,420	30.4	....
Atlanta	1,504,005	17.5	....
Des Moines	1,040,019	23.1	....
New Haven	1,004,344	34.2	....
Worcester	1,387,879	1.5	....
Nashville	1,390,003	4.0	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,208,892	....	9.4
Norfolk	1,303,106	33.9	....
Grand Rapids	1,057,037	7.3	....
Scranton	1,005,602	11.5	....
Portland, Me.	1,237,697	9.3	....
Sioux City	1,141,705	22.7	....
Augusta	858,421	9.8	....
Syracuse	934,961	....	8.4
Dayton	1,418,142	45.6	....
Tacoma	1,210,120	16.3	....
Spokane	1,818,374	49.9	....
Topeka	1,117,272	18.8	....
Davenport	878,000	....	24.6
Wilmington, Del.	1,100,899	12.2	....
Evansville	1,060,746	18.7	....
Birmingham	1,005,602	35.9	....
Fall River	776,702	8.5	....
Macon	741,000	4.4	....
Little Rock	900,294	68.8	....
Helena	810,996	....	22.7
Knoxville	837,055	16.9	....
Lowell	968,414	....	27.2
Akron	840,000	24.7	....
Wichita	870,966	....	5.0
Springfield, Ill.	951,393	50.0	....
Lexington	876,633	20.2	....
New Bedford	801,778	5.5	....
Chattanooga	742,278	24.5	....
Youngstown	809,581	25.3	....
Kalamazoo	905,112	43.9	....
Fargo	362,616	42.5	....
Binghamton	838,300	4.7	....
Rockford	881,427	10.0	....
Canton	832,070	8.8	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	907,947	....	....
Springfield, O.	837,700	30.7	....
Chester	993,839	5.3	....
Quincy	803,441	....	12.9
Bloomington	822,063	....	....
Sioux Falls	226,339	49.6	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	1,050,000	24.1	....
Fremont	120,141	....	13.0
Galveston	3,877,000	....	26.4
Columbus, O.	8,830,500	59.2	....
Wheeling	703,755	24.5	....
Wilkesbarre	858,716	....	11.4
Beaumont	345,811	....	....
Decatur, Ill.	295,768	....	....
Utica	1,735,732	....	....
Totals, U. S.	$2,232,588,568	25.6	....
Outside N. Y.	741,482,101	13.9	....
CANADA.			
Montreal	20,688,754	35.4	....
Toronto	13,453,000	32.1	....
Winnipeg	3,589,290	73.5	....
Halifax	1,900,940	....	17.4
Vancouver, B. C.	1,000,259	80.7	....
Hamilton	752,176	....	....
St. John, N. B.	707,022	13.6	....
Victoria, B. C.	554,069	....	2.9
Quebec	1,377,727	6.6	....
Ottawa	1,657,568	....	....
Totals, Canada	$ 44,808,319	31.4	....

†Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

‡Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Copper Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—[Special.]—In the local market today little business was transacted. Coppers were heavy, though inactive. The suspension of mining operations on account of the low price of the metal depressed the stock quotations. Amalgamated, Tamarack, United States Mining, and Isle Royale all declined. There was good buying of Swift packing shares. Pere Marquette sold lower.

Call loans, 3½@4 per cent; time loans, collateral, 4@5 per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; clearing house loans, 3½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	178	69¾	69¾	66½	66¾
Adventure	115	23	23	23	23
Allouez	50	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Arcadian	70	7	7	7	7
Am. Tel.	41	104½	104½	104	104
Atchison	370	91¾	91¾	91½	91¾
Do. pfd.	11	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Am. Sugar	220	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
Anaconda	50	36½	36½	36½	36½
Am. Gold Dredge	100	20	20	20	20
Am. Chem.	100	30	30	29½	29½
Do pfd.	20	89	90	89	90
Am. Woolen pfd.	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Bingham	220	34½	34½	34	34
British Col.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Cochiti c	477	50	100	50	99
Copper Range	766	59¾	59¾	58¾	58¾
Calumet	8	555	555	555	555
Cons. Mercur	800	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
Centennial	50	19	19	19	19
Cumberland Tel.	40	135	135	135	135
Chi. Junction	28	100	100	100	100
Daly West	100	53	53	53	53
Dom. Steel	1,800	98	98	93½	94½
Dom. Coal	340	136½	136½	136½	136½
Franklin	30	11¾	11¾	11	11
Guanajuato	200	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
K. C., F. S. & M. pfd	50	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Isle Royale	1,445	13	13	12¾	12¾
Mohawk	1,816	46	46	45¾	45¾
Mont. & Boston	1,150	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Mass. Elec.	217	41	41	40¾	40¾
Do pfd.	5	98	98	98	98
N. E. Coke	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Osceola	1,080	60	60	57½	57½
Old Dominion	50	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Parrot	50	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Pneumatic	770	8	8	8	8
Do pfd.	250	28	28	28	28
Père Marquette	310	82	82	80	80
Planters pfd.		84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Santa Fe	300	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Shannon	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Swift & Co.	600	107½	109¾	107½	108
Savanah Elt pfd.	10	93	93	93	93
Tamarack	40	180	180	180	180
Tennessee	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Teumseh	30	3	3	3	3
Un. Shoe Mchy	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
U. S. Mining	1,735	21¼	21¼	20¾	20¾
U. S. Oil	100	17	17¼	17	17¼
Union Fruit	192	113¾	113¾	113	113
United Copper	900	38	38	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	150	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Victoria	200	6¼	6¼	6 1-16	6 1-16
Winona	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Wolverine	143	60	60	59½	59½
BONDS.					
$25000 CB-Q joint	95¾@	$ 1000 KCM-B inc	8s	93¼	
1000 Bos Con Gas	8s	85	15000 NECon Ry	5s	105
2000 do 2d	5s	80	1000 West Tel	5s	105¾
1000 Chi June	5s	100¾	17000 NECoke	5s	65¾

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Other Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "Stocks today were merely nominal before the holidays. American shares to all intents never really opened, and gold to the amount of £20,000 has gone out to Malta. Money is steady. The market has repaid a large sum to the Bank of England."

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Money was easier today and the demand slackened. Funds were not plentiful, although more than £4,000,000 in interest and dividend payments was released. Discounts were weaker.

Closing stocks:

Consols for money	95⅛	Norfolk & Western	66¾
Consols for acct.	95⅛	Do pfd.	96½
Anaconda	6⅞	Northern Pacific	96¾
Atchison	93⅝	Pennsylvania	81½
Do pfd.	104⅝	Reading	34½
Baltimore & Ohio	102	Do 1st pfd	80¾
Canadian Pacific	139¼	Do 2d pfd.	37½
Chesapeake & Ohio	55¾	Southern Ry.	40⅝
Chicago Gt. West.	22	Do pfd.	99⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	190⅝	Southern Pacific	70¼
Den. & Rio G.	45½	Union Pacific	110¼
Do pfd.	95¾	Do pfd.	99⅜
Erie	39¾	United States Steel	40⅜
Do 1st pfd.	70¾	Do pfd.	91⅜
Do 2d pfd.	58¾	Wabash	31
Illinois Central	147½	Do pfd.	61¼
Louisville & Nash.	147½	Spanish 4s	80¾
M., K. & T.	32⅜	Rands	25¼
Do pfd.	64½	De Beers	25¾
New York Central	167½		

Bar silver steady, 24 7-16d per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2½@2 9-16 per cent; for three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Trading was quiet at the opening of the bourse today. Rentes

IMPROVED CASH DEMAND.

THIS IS THE BASIS OF MORE STRENGTH IN GRAIN.

Wheat Not So Much Affected as Corn and Oats, Though Weekly Figures on Exports Show an Increase in the Quantities Going to the Other Side—Cash Corn Selling Over the Nearest Future—Eastern Buyers Again Hungry for Oats.

The whole grain list was strong yesterday, everything selling higher. The fact that no "corners" now exist as a blanket on the market had a decidedly beneficial effect. So also did the fact that cash handlers, who were all along timid about coming into a manipulated market, were yesterday eager to buy the property, particularly corn and oats. The September wheat sold up to 70¾c, closing at 70¼c, an advance over Thursday of ½c. The December gained ¼-⅝c and the May ⅛@¼c. Buying demand all through the session was far in excess of the selling pressure.

September wheat range.

Opening prices were slightly lower than previous closings because of the showing made in the matter of receipts in this and other leading markets. Except at Duluth these were larger than they have been running, the three points having a total of 511 cars, against 407 the previous Friday and 441 cars a year ago. At all primary points there were 1,075,800 bu, compared with 1,036,300 bu a week ago and 975,800 bu last year. Cables, however, were the principal depressing influence, being heavy and a little lower from both Europe and the continent.

Cash Demand a Factor.

But the market soon broke away from these influences on the strength of the cash market. The No. 1 northern got 2⅝@3c over the September, and the No. 2 rd 1¼@1½c over. These prices were freely bid for both varieties.

More strength also came from the way in which the Armour house continued to absorb the September, running the premium at one time to 1½c over the December. The fact of heavy sales of December by the same interests was largely lost sight of. Jackson Bros. and Bartlett-Frazier were also good buyers, and a big aggregate of small orders were executed through various commission houses. St. Louis was quite strongly on the buying side. Logan-Bryan bought a little early, but sold more on the rallies. Geddes and John Bartlett were both on the selling side.

Bradstreet's figures on wheat exports for the week made a considerably better showing, 4,388,000 bu, as compared with 3,981,000 bu the previous week. The weekly Argentine shipments were small, only 32,000 bu, as compared with 40,000 bu the previous week and 128,000 bu a year ago.

Cash sales were 50,000 bu of No. 2 red and 10,000 bu of No. 1 northern. New York reported 58 loads. Seaboard clearances were 655,000 bu.

The Modern Miller was noncommittal, seeing no special change in the general condition of the winter wheat crop, excepting a delayed harvest in the northern districts.

Corn Shows More Strength.

Cash and near corn futures were decidedly stronger, No. 3 in the sample market selling at 58¼@59½c, and No. 3 yellow at 60¼c, while the highest point on September was only 56¼c. The closing was ½c less than this. The Bartlett-Frazier and Patten interests were buyers pretty much all through the session, accumulating a good sized long line of the September. The principal short in this month is said to be the Harris-Gates interest, which has a line of about 5,000,000 bu against the sales. The remote deliveries did not sympathize much with the strength in the near futures. Small receipts here were one of the features of the market—only 54 cars, of which 10 were contract. This showing was in marked contrast to the manner in which corn was coming in a few weeks ago. The Argentine shipments were smaller, 1,184,000 bu, as against 1,804,000 bu the previous week and 1,816,000 bu a year ago. Since Jan. 1 these shipments have been 20,551,000 bu, a falling off of 1,577,000 bu as compared with the corresponding period last year. Bradstreet's made an indifferent showing in the matter of exports for the week, which were but 35,000 bu, as against 79,000 bu the previous week and 563,000 bu a year ago. The clearances were 10,000 bu. Local sales on shipping account were 15,000 bu of No. 3 yellow.

Cash Oats Strong.

The trade in oats was of a normal character, the July deal leaving no ill effects behind, so far as the market itself was concerned. A good speculative business was transacted, with prices showing a higher tendency. Prices advanced ⅝-¾c and closed at the top point for the day. The cash situation was chiefly responsible for the strength in the speculative market, prices for samples being relatively stronger than futures. Standard oats sold at 40@40½c, old No. 3 white at 50@52½c, and new No. 3 white at 39@41c. Offerings were rather small, and shippers took everything in sight, the demand from the east being unusually active. It looked as though buyers had been holding off until after the deal in July was closed in the anticipation that the market would go to pieces. There was liberal chartering of vessel room by the interests which took in the cash oats on July contracts, engagements being closed for at least 750,000 bu. This was also a help to the market. September met with a good general demand, McReynolds, Bartlett-Frazier, Carrington-Patten, and other cash houses being active on the buying side. The selling was scattered. Receivers say the movement shows a tendency to fall off. Receipts yesterday were 160 cars, and 110 are estimated for today.

Provisions Generally Lower.

Provisions declined sharply early, but the whole list showed a steadier tendency late. The close, however, showed a moderate loss in everything. The market was a much mixed up affair, although at no time was the volume of business large. There was outside liquidation of September product early and more or less short selling of January. On the break packers were inclined to take a hand in the buying. Lard was bulled by the Cudahy interests, with Armour possibly lending a helping hand. Hogs were 5c lower on receipts of 15,000, and the weakness in that branch of the trade had a depressing influence on speculation at the outset. Receipts of hogs in this market for the month were 491,000, against 680,000 last year, with the average weight 230 pounds, against 229 pounds last year. Shipments of products on the day included 1,902,000 lbs of meats, against 2,210,000 lbs a year ago and 1,270,000 lbs of lard, against 1,622,000 lbs last year.

Rye was quiet speculatively, but there was a good demand for cash at firmer prices. September sold at 52c and closed at that price bid. Cash No. 2 sold free on board at 55@57½c; No. 3, 51@52½c.

Barley was dull, with buyers generally holding some damaged new, which sold at 17@45c. Good but moderately stained quoted at 50c, with fair to good color at 55@60c. Old malting sold at 54@55c for fair.

Timothy seed ruled slow and easy. August delivery, $4.27½ bid. September sold at $3.85 and October at $3.75. Cash contract nominally $5.35.

Flaxseed was dull and without special change. September sold at $1.32½ and closed at $1.33 bid. October was $1.29 bid. Cash No. 1 northwestern was $1.55 bid. Receipts here 2 cars and in the northwest 10 cars.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Closed July 31.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Aug 2. 1901.
Aug	....	....	....	70¾	67½
Sept	69¾-¾	70¾	69¾	70¼	68½
Dec	69¾-¾	69¾-¾	69¾	69-¼	70½
May	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	74¾

CORN.

Aug	....	....	....	....	....
Sept	55¼	56½	55¼	56¼	56
Dec	42¾-¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	39¾
May	41-¼	41¾	40¾	40¾	40

OATS.

*Aug	....	....	....	29	34½
†Aug	....	....	....	32	....
Sept	34½	35½	34¾	35¼	34¾
†Sept	31½	32½	31½	32½	....
†Dec	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	....
†May	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¾	....

*Old. †New.

MESS PORK.

Sept ...	16.77½	16.82½	16.70	14.27½
Oct ...	16.85	16.77½	16.62½	14.32½
Jan ...	15.77½	15.75	15.60	14.95

LARD.

Sept ...	10.85	10.77½	10.67½	8.77½
Oct ...	10.40	10.32½	10.25	8.82½
Jan ...	8.75	8.75	8.60	8.50

SHORT RIBS.

Sept ...	10.35	10.27½	10.22½	7.92½
Oct ...	10.10	10.07½	10.02½	7.97½
Jan ...	8.12½	8.17½	8.07½	7.85

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	Standard.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat.	5	..	174	109	291
Spring wheat.	..	..	3	1	4
Corn	10	..	27	17	54
Oats	8	32	72	22	109
Rye	8	..	9	3	20
Barley	..	..	1	4	5
Totals.....	59	32	286	157	534

Loaded from licensed elevators: Winter wheat, 23 cars and 199,000 bu; spring wheat, 5 cars; corn, 52 cars; oats, 57 cars and 20,100 bu; rye, 4 cars. Inspected out: Spring wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 11,100 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.

Local Provision Stocks.

The following table shows the stocks of provisions at the close of business on the dates given:

	June 31,. 1902.	June 30, 1902.	July 31, 1901.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1901, brls..	42,401	47,680	60,818
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901..	157	379	901
Other kinds barreled pork.....	22,330	30,064	34,681
Prime st'm lard, made since Oct. 1, 1901, tcs....	46,529	46,070	51,166
Other kinds of lard, tcs.....	11,488	14,764	11,076
Sh'rt rib mid'ies, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs....	21,847,908	22,861,850	19,178,730
Short clear middles, lbs.....	12,690	127,203	912,942
Extra short clear middles, since Oct. 1, 1901,lbs	4,771,307	4,277,404	1,343,824
Extra short rib middles, lbs..	4,636,147	4,183,303	4,372,784
Long clear middles, lbs.....	214,066	226,097	306,211
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.....	484,402	644,568	915,069
S. p. sh'ders, lbs.	1,009,611	1,898,157	2,484,780
S. p. hams, lbs.	26,177,570	25,715,695	25,754,373
D. S. bellies, lbs.	5,370,402	9,857,727	10,254,968
S. p. bellies, lbs.	7,484,869	10,169,519	11,554,968
S.p.picnic hams, lbs.....	7,745,961	7,354,877	9,427,126
S. p. Boston shoulders, lbs.	2,085,563	1,773,723	2,808,294
S. p. skinned hams, lbs....	10,226,768	11,184,169	87,497,750
Other cut meats, lbs.....	11,570,613	12,852,705	17,316,871
Total cut m'ts, lbs	106,904,686	120,963,966	114,744,221

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Market unchanged; winter patents, in wood, southern, $3.65@3.75; straight, in wood, $3.50@3.60; clears, in wood, $3.10@3.40; spring, special brands, $4.30; straights, export bags, $3.20@3.30; winter rye, bris, $2.85@3.05.

WINTER WHEAT—Demand good and fair quantities on sale. Prices irregular. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 55,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3 red, 67c; No. 4 red, 63½@64½c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 red, 60@ 63c; No. 3 red, 66@70c; No. 3 hard, 68@65½c; No. 2 hard, 65½c; No. 4 white, 60@64½c.

SPRING WHEAT—Ruled quiet. A small lot of No. 1 northern in store sold at 2⅝c over September. No. 3 sold free on board at 73c.

CORN—In active demand and firm. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 yellow, 60@61c; No. 3 yellow, 61c and 65,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3, 59@59¾c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 56¼@59½c; No. 3, 58½@59½c; No. 3 yellow, 60¼c; No. 2, 57½c; No. 2 yellow, 59@ 61c; No. 3 white, 59@59¾c; No. 2 white, 57¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 56¼@59¾c; No. 3, 56½ @58c; No. 3 yellow, 59¾@60½c; No. 2 yellow, 59¾c; No. 3 white, 58¼c.

OATS—Demand brisk and all grades higher. Offerings moderate. Sales in store and to go: No. 4 white, old, 48c; No. 3 white, new, 39c; old, 50c; No. 2, 30c; standard, 10,000 bu old at 52c. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, new, 27½@37½c; No. 4 old, 40c; No. 4 white, new, 35c; old, 44@46c; No. 3 new, 28½@31c, and white, 32@34c; old, 38½c; No. 3 white, new, 39@41c; old, 50@52½c; No. 2 new, 30@31c; old, 39@40c; No. 2 white, old, 52c; standard, new, 40@41½c; old, 54c. Billed through: No grade, old, 35c for white; No. 3 new, 28½c; No. 3 white, new, 37@40c; No. 2 new, 29½c; standard, new, 39@40c. At the river: No. 4 white, old, 37½@48c; No. 3 white, old, 44@50c.

RYE—Firmer. Sales on track and free on board: No. 2, 55@57½c; No. 3, 51@52½c; No. 4, 48@49c; no grade, 47c.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 260 cars; corn, 55 cars; oats, 110 cars; hogs, 8,000.

A Grandin (N. D.) dispatch says: "The spring wheat crop in this section is about 40 per cent short in acreage, but the yield is promising and will be about two-thirds of a usual average crop. Harvesting will begin about Aug. 12."

There were no developments yesterday in connection with the defaults in deliveries. There were bills on a good many desks for the difference between the bought and the closing price, but so far as could be learned none of them was paid. All the houses, however, which are in the nature of "middlemen," recognized the claims against them and are not disposed to evade any responsibility. Some of the houses have Waite-Thorburn margin certificates, but these are tied up. The defaulting houses hope to get the margins released to them before paying out any of their own money. It has become pretty well known that the directors Tuesday will have a busy session over the outcome of the oats deal.

The barley market is, so to speak, "between hay and grass." Old barley is scarce, and so far the offerings of new are not only light but of poor quality. All the new barley, in fact, seen in the market this season has been badly stained, owing to heavy rains, and of little value for malting purposes. In a week or ten days dealers say the new crop will begin to move freely—that is, of course, providing the weather holds dry enough for it to be shipped in without getting out of condition. New barley gets out of condition easily if it becomes moist in transit. Advices on the crop this season show that a large quantity will be harvested, but the quality will be poor. Duluth authorities estimate the acreage in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Iowa, which states raise the bulk of the barley east of the Rockies, at 400,000 acres more than last year, and the crop at 71,000,000 to 75,000,000 bu, against 61,000,000 last year.

The London correspondent to the Northwestern Miller says: "English farmers are selling their new crop wheat for September delivery at 16c bu below current spot prices."

Bradstreet's reports exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour. bu.	Corn. bu.
This week	4,388,000	28,000
Last week	3,981,000	80,000
Last year	5,463,000	563,000
Two years ago	3,527,000	3,890,000
July 1 to date	18,548,000	427,000
Previous year	25,077,000	6,235,000

DAY AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Collections on Imposts and on Withdrawals from Warehouse Amount to $37,421.

Collections amounted to $37,421.18 at the custom house yesterday, imposts paying $21,531.94 and warehouse withdrawals $15,889.24.

Goods arrived in bond as follows: 325 sacks salt, 125 brls cement, 5,155 cases tea, 1 bale tobacco, 3 cases cottons, 9 cases paper, 303 bags coffee, 540 cases vermouth, 1,000 cases gin, 70 casks oil, 424 pigs lead bullion, 2,000 bags sugar, 2 cases clothing, 1 piano, 114 cases dry goods, 1 cask china, 1 case personal effects, 1 case perfumery, 2 cases bronzes, 1 case mosaics, 1 automobile, 58 cases fish, 670 pkgs. herring, 1 case hardware, 1 case lace, 11 cases essence, 8 cases crockery, 3 bales carpets, 3 cases trimmings, 5 cases millinery, 19 cases curios, 49 cases toys, 25 bales gunnysacks, 101 casks pickles.

Immediate consumption entries were made on the following: 116 cases dry goods, 500 cases vermouth, 50 brls currants, 300 bags coffee, 34 cases fish, 17 cases sardines, 7 cases preserved meat, 870 cases herring, 9 cases curios, 1 case medical preparations, 26 cases millinery, 3 cases plate glass, 16 cases earthenware, 1 case accordions, 2 cases toys, 25 bales burlaps, 1 case cigarets, 1 case surgeons' needles, 3 cases metalware, 1 case clothing, 1 case albums, 1 case X-ray tubes, 1 case engravings, 35 cases personal effects, 500 sacks salt, 2 cases cottons, 3 cases jewelry, 5 cases linens, 10 cases champagne.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 1.—Credit balances, 122; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 116,404 brls; average, 81,807 brls; runs, 110,975 brls; average, 81,120 brls.

DULL DAY IN WALL STREET

ACTIVITY IS LIMITED TO FEW MANIPULATED STOCKS.

Rock Island Leads in Interest, Declining on Profit Taking Sales—Buoyancy Develops in the New York Traction Issues—Colorado Fuel and Iron Slumps Again on the Rumors of a Contest for Control of the Property.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Aug. 1.—[Special.]—Total transactions on the stock exchange extended today barely beyond 350,000 shares. In only two or three stocks was there activity of consequence, and notable features of the day were few. The entire business done in Rock Island—much the most discussed stock of the list—amounted to only 5,000 shares, the price declining 4 points, with only partial recovery.

Trading was begun on the curb in the securities of the new corporation with the usual manipulative exhibit of making the fresh arrivals show a substantial promotion above the equivalent in old securities. The first bids recorded were 45 for the new common, and 82 for the preferred, and 91 for the bonds, but later somewhat higher figures were quoted, representing about 200, against 191 the closing stock exchange price for old Rock Island stock.

Quite apart from what may be the public opinion as to the legitimacy or advisability of the methods that have been resorted to it is amply apparent that the financial interests controlling the Rock Island property intend to give their new issues market activity.

The most interesting feature of today's business appeared in the development of buoyancy in the traction stocks. Manhattan Elevated rose 3 points and Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced 2, both maintaining all but a fraction of their gain. Colorado Fuel and Iron fell further with the distribution of new tales of the terrific contest which the two stock jobbery factions are affecting to be carrying on against one another. These tactics permit them to get rid of a substantial portion of the stock with which they become waterlogged in the free and easy manipulative campaign they carried on from 5 to 20 points above par.

All of the railway shares that have recently been active were comparatively neglected. The heaviest trading was in Norfolk and Western, which after a further fractional advance reacted, to within a shade of the final price of yesterday. The others fluctuated within narrow limits and the net changes in them were unimportant.

In the industrial list the heaviest dealings were again in Colorado fuel, which declined to 89½, and at a recovery to 91¼ closed nearly 3 points lower than yesterday. There was a revival of interest in American Smelting, common, that resulted in a net advance of 1⅜ per cent. The only other industrials that received attention were United States Steel, common, Virginia-Carolina Chemical, common, and the Fuller stocks. The market for the last named reflected a little profit taking, now that the terms of the merger of the company in the United States Realty and Construction company have been made public.

The transactions in bonds were unusually light and were chiefly in the speculative issues, notably in Georgia Central incomes, Mexican Central incomes, and in Standard Rope and Twine incomes. The last named advanced sharply on reports that existing arrangements for selling the company's products, which will terminate this fall, will be renewed, if at all, upon more advantageous terms.

In the outside market the more important dealings were in Oregon Short Line 4s, at a decline from 94½ to 93¾, and in American Tobacco, common, at a decline from 330 to 296.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The distinguishing feature of today's stock market was the marked subsidence of activity, which has been in progress all this week, but which reached a condition almost of torpor today. The movement of prices was extremely sluggish, with the exception of a few prominent stocks. The market closed dull and heavy.

There was a realizing movement in Central of Georgia income bonds, with a subsequent recovery. The market generally was dull and irregular. Total sales, par value, $1,690,000.

Close: Money on call steady, 2¼@3 per cent. Last loan, 3. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier at 487⅛ for demand, and at 485⅝ for sixty days; posted rates, 486 and 488½. Commercial bills, 484¾@485¾.

Bar silver, 53. Mexican dollars, 41½.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Au. 1.	Closing Jly. 31.
Am. Sugar.....	2,600	131¾	131¼	131½	131½
Am. Locomotive	400	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do pfd.....	100	93½	93½	93½	93¾
Am. Express....	300	235	234½	235	....
Am. Smelting...	16,300	48¾	46¾	48¼	46¾
Do pfd.....	800	97¾	97½	97¾	....
Am. Agl. Chem.	600	29¾	29½	29½	....
Am. Bicycle....	3,000	77	75	77	77
Do pfd.....	800	20½	19¼	20½	19¾
Am. Car Found..	300	32¾	32	32½	32
Am. Ice.....	3,300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Atchison.....	15,300	92	91¼	91½	91¾
Do pfd.....	3,100	102	101¾	102	102
Anaconda.....	4,300	67¾	66¼	67	66¾
Amn. Grass Twine	200	57¾	57¾	57¾	58¾
Adams Express...	700	205	205	205	....
Bkln. Rapid Tr..	14,600	70	68¾	69½	68
Balt. and Ohio....	200	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Can Tob. pr.....	400	121¼	121¼	121½	....
C. St. P. M. & O.	100	166	166	166	165
Corn Products....	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
Chi. & Alton.....	800	63	41¾	42¾	41¾
Do pfd.....	500	76¾	76½	76½	76½
C., M. & St. P....	10,900	187¾	180¾	186¾	180¾
Do pfd.....	300	190½	190	190½	189½
C. R. I. & P.....	5,400	191¼	190	191	193¾
Chi. Terminal....	200	22¾	22	22¾	22
Ches. & Ohio.....	12,900	54	53	54¼	54
Canadian Pac.....	2,200	136¾	136¼	136	136¼
Chi. Ind. Trac....	1,100	15¾	15	15¾	15¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)...	300	223½	223½	223½	223½
Colo. & South.....	400	33	32¾	33	32¾
Do 2d pfd.....	500	48	47¾	48	48½
Colo. F. & I.....	23,800	91¾	89¾	91¼	89¾
C. & H. C. & I....	100	177	177	177	177
Chi. & Gt. W.....	1,900	31¾	31½	31½	31¾
Do pfd B.....	200	49½	49	49	49
C. & E. I.....	200	219	219	219	219½
Del. Un. Fy.....	1,400	87	86¼	86½	86½
Del. & Had.....	100	178	178	178	179
Den. & R. G.....	700	44¼	44	44¼	44¼
Do pfd.....	100	93¾	93¼	93½	93¼
Dist. of Am.....	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Do ctfs.....	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Do pfd ctfs....	600	36½	34¼	36½	35¾
D., S. S. & A....	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	....
Del. & So.....	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
Do pfd.....	200	40	40	40	40½
Erie	3,000	38¼	37¾	38¾	38½
*Do 1st pfd....	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	70½
Do 2d pfd.....	300	53	53	53	53¾
E. & T. H.....	1,200	61¾	61¼	61¼	62
Do pfd.....	100	90½	90½	90½	90½
Gen. Electric....	100	184	184	184	....
G. A. Fuller Co...	2,100	61¾	61	61¾	62
Do pfd.....	2,700	108¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gt. North. pfd....	100	191	191	191	....
Hocking Valley....	200	94	93	93	95
Do pfd.....	200	91¼	91½	91½	91½
Ill. Central.....	7,800	166	164½	165½	168
Iowa Central.....	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd.....	300	54¾	54	54	....
Inter. Paper.....	400	19½	19½	19½	19¾
Kan. City & So....	900	30¾	30	30¼	30½
Do pfd.....	400	80½	80½	80¾	80¾
K.C.,P.S.&M. pfd	6,500	88	86¾	86¾	87
Louis. & Nash.....	1,100	144¼	144	144	144
Met. Securities...	8,000	133¾	131	132¾	134¾
M.,St.P. & S.S.M.	100	63	63	63	63
Do pfd.....	300	127¼	127	127¼	128
Manhattan.....	20,300	134¾	133½	136½	133¾
M., K. & T.....	1,000	31¾	30¾	30¾	31
Do pfd.....	200	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Met. St. Ry.....	2,100	150¾	149	149¾	....
Mex. Cen. (Ltd.)	2,700	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
Missouri Pac....	13,700	118¾	118	118¾	118¾
Minn. & St. Louis	100	113¾	112¾	113¾	112¾
Nat. Biscuit.....	400	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Nat. R. R. of Mex.	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
Do pfd.....	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¼
Nat. Lead.....	300	22	21½	21½	21½
N. Y. Central....	4,700	164¾	163¾	164½	163¾
Nor. & W.	16,700	65¾	64¾	65	64¾
North Amn. Co....	300	124½	124	124	....
N. Y., Ont. & W....	100	33¾	33½	33¾	34
N. Y. Air Brake....	300	168	157¼	168	112¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	900	55¾	55	55	55½
N. Y. Dock.....	300	27	26¾	27	....
Do pf.....	100	60	60	60	....
Ont. Silver.....	100	9	9	9	....
People's Gas.....	1,800	102¾	102¼	102¾	102
Penna. R. R.....	30,100	159¾	158½	159¼	159
Pullman	100	240	240	240	....
Pressed S. Car....	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do pfd.....	300	85½	85½	85½	85
Reading	3,500	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¾
Do 1st pfd.....	500	87	87	87	87½
Do 2d pfd.....	4,900	73¾	73¼	73¾	73¼
Rubber Goods....	1,000	21¾	21½	21¾	22
Rep. Iron & S....	2,000	19¾	18¾	19¾	18¾
Do pfd.....	2,000	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Ry. Steel Spr....	500	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
Southern Ry.....	8,900	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Do pfd.....	100	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	200	74	74	74	73½
Southern Pac.....	1,200	69	68½	68¾	68¾
St. L. & S. W.....	1,900	35¾	33	35¾	34¾
Do pfd.....	100	68¼	68¼	68¼	69
S. L. & San. Fran.	1,900	81½	80¾	80¾	81¾
Do 2d pfd.....	500	78¾	78¾	78¾	78½
S. R. & T.....	700	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Sloss S. & T....	100	35½	34½	35½	39
Standard Mining..	300	376	370	375	....
Texas Pac.....	900	45¾	44¾	45¾	45
T., St. L. & W....	100	38	38	38	....
Tenn. Coal & I....	900	69¾	67¾	67¾	68¼
U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	600	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
Do pfd.....	400	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
U. Pac. (ex-rites).	9,700	108	107¾	107¾	106¾
Do pfd [ex-rt.]	1,700	93	92¾	92¾	93½
Do rites.....	34,000	¼	¼	¼	....
Un. Bag & P.....	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	....
Do pfd.....	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	....
U. S. Leather....	800	13	13	13	13¼
Do pfd.....	300	85½	85½	85½	85¼
U. S. Steel.....	6,600	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do pfd.....	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Va. Caro. Chem....	1,300	68¾	68¼	68¾	68¼
W. & L. E. 2d pfd	200	37	36¾	36¾	....
Wabash.....	1,400	31	30½	30¾	30¾
Do pfd.....	2,800	47	45¾	47	46¾
Wis. Cent.....	500	25	27¾	27¾	28
Do pfd.....	1,800	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼
Western Union....	3,800	88	87¼	88	87¾
Wells-Fargo	100	215	215	215	....

Total sales of stocks, 350,100 shares.

*Ex-dividend 1¼ per cent.
†Ex-dividend 2 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	200	United States	118¼
American	234	Fargo	215

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2s, reg....	107¾	4s, int.....	122¾
U. S. reg. 2s, coup...	107¾	U. S. old 4s, reg	108¼
U. S. 3s, reg	105¾	U. S. old 4s, coup....	108¼
U. S. 3s, op., ex. int.	105¾	U. S. 5s, reg	104
U. S. new 4s, reg ..	132	U. S. 5s, cp. ex.int.	104
U. S. new 4s, coup..	....		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$30000 Atch gen 4s.....	95	2000 MK-T 1st 4s.	100¼
2000 do adj stmpd	93	3000 do 2d.....	84
8000 AmH.-L 6s....	100	5000 do ext 5s....	107¾
2000 Ann Ar 4s....	96¾	2000 MoP con 6s..	124½
5000 B-Q 4s.....	103	$100000 do 1990 4s.	96¾
5000 do PLEW 4s	98½	3000 NYG-E 4s ex-int.....	96
4000 do PJ-M 3½s	90¼	2000 NYS-W gen 5s ex-int.....	107¼
9000 do SW 3½s	90¼	7000 N-W Pocahon-	
5000 BklnU Gas 5s	117¾	$75000 CB-Q joint...	94¾
.....	95¾	* 7000 NP 3s ex-int.	74¾
6000 do 1st Dv 4½s	96	12000 OSL con 5s..	116¾
.....	89¾	7000 Pa cffs 3½s.	50¾ paid
25000 C-A 5½s....	83¾	1000 Pacific 4s....	105
2000 ChiTrmI 4s..	89¼	3000 Rdg gen 4s..	105
$30000 CFI conv 5s ex-int.....	101¼	3000 Rdg Jersey 4s	96½
50000 ConTob 4s.	65¾	6000 StL-IM 4s...	93
9000 D-RG con 4s.	102¾	12000 StLSW 1st..	99¼
.....	102¾	15000 do 2d....	80¾
2000 do Imp 5s....	109¾	1000 StPM-M 4½s	113¾
5000 DetGas 4s....	88¾	$5000 SoF 4s..	93¾
1000 ETV-G conts.	122	3000 do 4½s.....	102½
$3000 Erie gen lien 4s.....	86¼	2000 SoRy 5s.....	121¾
4000 do con 4s..	99¼	$1000 S R T inc....	14¼
21000 Erie Pa 4s ex-int.....	93¾	42000 StJAY 4s....	98¼
29000 KCFtS-M	48½	8000 US Reduction 5s.....	86¾
9000 KC So 3s....	49¾	3000 UP 4s.....	104½
4000 LI unf 4s....	102¾	$16000 do conv 4s.	108¼
4000 L-N unf 4s....	102	.....	108¼
9000 MexCen 4s..	82¾	2000 Wab 1st 5s.	119¾
137000 do 4½s..	96¾	1000 do 2d ex-int.	110
130000 do 1st inc..	37¾	6000 WisC 4s.....	99¼
.....	33¾	2000

WEEKLY LITERARY EDITION.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. AUGUST 2, 1902. SIXTEEN PAGES.

LATEST BOOK NEWS FROM AMERICA, ENGLAND AND FRANCE

BY WILLIAM L. ALDEN, JEANNETTE L. GILDER, GRACE CORNEAU.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER WRITES OF THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

[By Jeannette L. Gilder, Editor of the Critic.]
[Copyright, 1902, by the Tribune Company.]

LONDON, July 20.—One of the first things that strikes an American journalist in visiting England is the difference between English and American newspapers. In the first place, the typographical differences at once strike the eye. With us the usual thing is to begin a newspaper with reading matter. There are exceptions to this rule, and notable ones, but in London, among the morning dailies, I can only recall one, the Express, that prints the news on its first page. With us the exceptions are the papers that do not print illustrations; in England the exceptions are those that do. The Daily Graphic was the first daily newspaper to illustrate, and its example was followed by a New York paper that not only copied its methods but appropriated its name. The Daily Graphic publishes half-tones, but they are not as well printed as in American papers. I do not think that any of the other papers attempt half-tones, but the Daily Chronicle makes a feature of line drawings, some of them so well done that they appear like etchings. For special work of this sort they engage such clever artists as Pennell and Kitton. During the exciting days before the coronation that was to be the Daily Chronicle devoted a page a day to illustrations bearing upon the all-absorbing subject. The Daily Mail and the Daily Express print illustrations in line, but they are exceedingly crude and have no great interest or value.

Let us take a hasty run through the more important London papers and see just where they differ from ours. We must, of course, begin with the Times, which, though it has rivals which press it hard, still holds its own and holds its other name, the Thunderer, undisputed. A page of the Times is only half an inch wider and three-fourths of an inch longer than THE TRIBUNE, but the effect is of a much larger sheet. I could not believe that the difference was so little till I measured the two papers. The reason that the Times looks larger is that its columns are wider and its type much larger and nearly all the articles are leaded. If they are not leaded all through, the first dozen or two lines are, which does much to brighten up the page. The Times has six columns as against THE TRIBUNE'S seven.

The first column of the first page of the Times is given to births, marriages, and deaths. Either the aristocracy is not being increased or it has gone out of fashion to advertise the arrival of "little strangers," for in looking through several numbers of the Times I have found no titles or no "Debrett" names but I have found the names of people residing at Clapham and Shoreditch, as well as intermediate neighborhoods. To advertise births is, however, an ancient and honored British custom, and fashion cannot abolish it. The sturdy John Bull will go on announcing that he has done his best to populate the country, and the oftner he can publish that he has given a new subject to the king the better he is pleased. The birth notices are short and to the point:

COPE—On the 29th of June, at Glebe avenue, Woodford-Green, the wife of Austin Fryar Cope, of the stock exchange, of a son.

Marriage notices are more elaborate. One gets the genealogy of the bride and bridegroom. This is not as elebarate as some, but is is the most detailed of any in the number before me:

PRITCHARD—DALZEL.—On the 1st inst., at St. Peter's, Bayswater, by the Rev. R. H. Domenichetti, M. A., rector of Belchford and Oxcombe, Lincolnshire, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. A. R. Pritchard, M. A., vicar of Bekesbourne, Kent, and the Rev. H. G. Rosedale, D. D., vicar of the parish, Gerald William, B. A., Oxon, elder son of W. B. Pritchard, Esq., of "Fleurier," Kings road, Richmond, to Alice Hayes, third daughter of the late W. F. B. Dalzel, M. D., surgeon major, Bengal army.

Then come the death notices, and after these a department new to me, called "In Memoriam." Apropos of nothing that I can see, for they are not anniversaries, come in this number of the Times two notices, one "in loving memory" of a man who died in 1866, and another "in loving memory" of a man dead in 1901. Following these come the advertisements of tradesmen who "undertake funerals throughout in town and country," and who will cremate or bury you, raise a monument over your ashes or bones, as the case may be, value your goods, and clothe your family and servants in mourning, all at the shortest notice.

There are no display advertisements on the first page of the Times. It is given up entirely to small advertisements or cards. Here you will find, if you have the time and patience to look, the advertisements of the theaters and musical entertainments. These advertisements are made up of repetitions, and you get so tangled up and confused before you have finished reading them that you are in the predicament of the member of congress who didn't know where he was "at."

There are all sorts of advertisements on this page, among them calls for second hand artificial teeth! If it should ever be my misfortune to need such aids to beauty and digestion I would not buy them in London, for I judge by the active demand for them in that city that there must be an active supply. It seems to me if there is anything in the world that one would not wish to buy at second hand, no matter how great the bargain, it would be false teeth. The enterprising Miss Millard of Teddington is a liberal advertiser on this page of the Times, and her advertisements are often as curious as the articles she deals in.

SELLERS OF JEWELS, JEWELRY, GEMS, AND CURIOS

SHOULD — That no house, however large and famous, in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or New York, can all-round equal her in prices, or approach near to her in generosity and liberality in her multitudinous purchases. Bear in mind that five pounds are ever better than four, and so on ad lib., and add to it the great saving of time when consigning to

NOTE

IMMEDIATELY

DISTINCT

FACTS.

MISS MILLARD (LADY TRADER), TEDDINGTON, MIDDLESEX.

Miss Millard, I notice, also advertises for "diseased artificial teeth," and boasts that she pays well for them. The second page is also given up to solidly printed advertisements, among them those of publishers. In this class of advertising there is certainly a great difference between England and America. With us within the last few years the publisher has rivaled the manufacturer of soaps and quack medicines in the sensational character of his advertising, but in England he clings to the old manner, and you have to look for the advertisements of books to find them. On the third page the news, or "latest intelligence," as it is called, begins. It is usually foreign intelligence, including a quarter of a column from the United States. Not an illuminating batch of news to the American hungering and thirsting to know what is going on at home. In the number of the Times before me the news from the United States is a criticism on congress for its action in regard to Cuba and more than half of the quarter column is given up to an editorial article on the subject from the New York Times. Pages 4 and 5 are devoted to reports of the speeches in parliament. These are printed in smaller type than the rest of the paper, and as a rule are pretty hard reading. The seventh page contains the editorial articles, and it is for these that the Times gained the name of the Thunderer. In the number before me there are only two, and they occupy but two columns of large type. One is devoted to glorifying the king and the empire, the other to public questions that were up for discussion in parliament the day before. There is nothing striking about the editorials. They are, of course, well written and dignified, and as there was nothing up for heated discussion there is no hitting out from the shoulder. The news concerning the king's health was always published on the editorial page, but never during the most exciting days were "scare heads" used. There would be in ordinary "caps":

"THE KING'S ILLNESS."
"OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS."

And then would follow the bulletins from the sick room. Some miscellaneous news follows, and there are two pages devoted to financial and commercial news; sporting and ecclesiastical news fill the greater part of another page; then there is the "court circular," which tells you of all the outgoings and incomings of royalty and fashionable folk, including Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, whose arrival in London and departure for the continent was announced in this column. Only facts are printed in this court circular. We are not told that Lady Violet Maude Vere de Vere looked lovely in pink or that the duchess of Mantuamaker looked sweet in blue, as some of the "society columns" have it. Music, drama, art, and literature have careful consideration in the Times, which with the new year has added a literary supplement to the regular Friday edition, inspired by the success of its New York namesake in that line. I cannot say that the London literary supplement is a success. It is in no respect as far-reaching or as lively as its New York namesake. All it does is to print its book reviews together with a letter or two and a chess column thrown in. It seems to me that a great opportunity has been lost. With such a great reputation as the Times has and such opportunities it ought to outdistance all rivals in literary journalism and carry pages of publishers' advertising. As a matter of fact, it might just as well publish the literary matter in the old way, for it has nothing distinctive about it and carries little or no publishers' advertising. Instead of being a separate publication that could be subscribed for on its own account, it is folded up flat with the rest of the paper, and the reader must needs fold it into small size for himself. My mouth waters when I think what might be made out of this supplement, with such facilities and such a reputation as the Times has.

I doubt if the Times is the richest or the most of a moneymaker among the London dailies now. It used to be, but some time ago it needed a boost, and it got it from the Century Dictionary, which it sold on the club and installment plan. This plan had been successfully worked in America, but if it was not quite unknown in England I am sure that no paper of the Times' position had ever done anything of the sort before. The Times is the most expensive of the London papers, costing the equivalent of six cents of our money. All the other morning dailies are two cents, except the Daily Mail and the Express, each of which is sold for a cent.

Perhaps the most conservative of all the London dailies is the Standard. It consists of ten pages and is a larger sheet than the Times, being seven columns wide. As with most of the English papers, its type is bold, but it is not as sharp, nor is the ink as black as that used to print American newspapers. Indeed, if the type was not as large as it is it would be difficult to read. The Standard is arranged on much the same plan as the Times. Its pages are solid looking, and to the average American formidable. It prints no gossip, not even to the extent of the Times, and it gives the least possible space to American news. The Standard is ably edited on lines laid down by its late proprietor, whose wishes are carried out to the letter. It is one of the richest papers in London, and is patronized by the most devoted believers in the empire and in the traditions that have made England the great country that she is today and has been for generations.

The Morning Post is supposed to be the official organ of the court. It prints more news of what the French call "hig lif" than any daily of its class, and it is said to be furnished from fountain head. In makeup and general appearance it is not unlike the Times and the Standard, and aside from the space devoted to court and fashionable society it is equally serious. Its nearest approach to frivolity is the addition of Mr. Andrew Lang to its staff of contributors. Once a week, on Friday I believe, he contributes a paper on some subject that interests him. It is never news. It may be about books, or fishing, or photographing, anything he likes, but it is sure to be interesting. If you are looking for a house, or a governess, or anything that you want to be particularly nice, you will do well to consult the advertising pages of the Morning Post, for they seem to attract a particularly desirable class of advertisers.

The Daily News, the Daily Telegraph, and the Daily Chronicle go in to be more entertaining than either of the three papers mentioned. The Daily News uses more display type than the other two and comes dangerously near to "scare heads." It prints a lot of gossip and light stuff, and, what is more noticeable, it gives a column to American notes. They are not, to be sure, the sort of notes from home that the American visitor is most interested in reading. They are more the sort that English people like to read about America. The Daily News is more attractive to the average traveling American than most English papers. Though its general makeup is on the regular English plan it tells its news in a lighter vein and seems on the whole more like an American newspaper than any other London daily. It has two specialties—a column called London day by day and another called Paris day by day. The former is the least interesting, because most of the London news is scattered throughout the paper. The Paris column is, however, well done and entertaining. The Telegraph is the largest of all the dailies, usually covering sixteen blanket sheet pages. There is no brighter or more readable paper published in London than the Daily Chronicle. Its third page alone is worth the price. This page is devoted to book reviews and literary notes. The important books are reviewed on the day of publication. The Chronicle gives considerable space to the discussion of American topics and appears to have a lively, not to say friendly, interest in its cousins across the sea, but there is no London paper that gives the sort of American news that Americans over here are most interested in. Where it is not political it is of society, more or less fashionable. The Telegraph is sure to tell us that Miss Knickerbocker Stuyvesant opened the tennis season at Tuxedo and Mr. Van Twiller Van Astorbilt has just put his yacht in commission. The Chronicle is much more likely to give us the news of people in whom we are more interested. The Chronicle's editorials are conspicuous for their brightness, and there is a column of notes on its seventh page that is exceptionally clever and entertaining. No matter what other London daily I read I never fail to read the Chronicle, for it gives me the news of the things I want to know about, and I do not feel that I can afford to miss a number.

The Daily Mail and the Daily Express, both half penny papers, are supposed to be American in their methods. When this is said in England it is not meant to be complimentary. They are undoubtedly more sensational than the other London dailies, but they are not to my mind the least bit American, either in makeup or manner. They are more like news editions of Answers or Pearson's Weekly. They appeal to the same audience and it is an enormous one. The Daily Mail is a great success.

The Express is younger and has not yet established itself on a paying basis, I believe. I do not think that you will find that these papers have as many readers among the Americans in London as the Daily Telegraph or the Daily Chronicle. Of the two the Daily Mail is the brighter. It has not yet found a correspondent to take the place of the late G. W. Steevensworth, but as Mr. Harmsworth is pretty clever at finding new writers, I dare say that he will soon unearth one.

Taken as a whole, I do not find that the London dailies are any better written or edited than the better class of American papers. They look more dignified because of their large type and because they do not use display type or print half tones, but when you get right down to the reading matter you will find that our editorials are just as well written and that they have a brightness that is not unbecoming even in an editorial pen. Remember, however, that I am speaking of the better class of American newspapers.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

FROM "UNDER THE TREES." BY HAMILTON W. MABIE.

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BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

Reported by Telegraph for The Tribune's Saturday Literary Supplement.

FICTION.

"Ongon," by Dubois H. Loux. Published by the author.
"The Bale Marked 'Circle X,'" by George Cary Eggleston. Lothrop Publishing company.
"The Little Citizen," by M. E. Waller. Lothrop Publishing company.
"Jezebel," by Lafayette McLaws. Lothrop Publishing company.
"The Errand Boy of Andrew Jackson," by W. O. Steddard. Lothrop Publishing company.
"Breachley, Black Sheep," by Louis Becke. J. B. Lippincott company.
"Michael Carmichael," by Miles Sandys. Laird & Lee.
"The White Man's Chance," by Abbie Oliver Wilson. Abbey press.
"Flitch of Bacon," "Rookwood," 2 vols., "Jack Sheppard," 2 vols., by Harrison Ainsworth. J. B. Lippincott company.
"Separation," by Margaret Lee. F. M. Buckles & Co.
"The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci," by Dmitri Merejkowski. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
"As Unstable as Water," by Mrs. J. H. Needell. F. Warne & Co.
"World's People," by Julien Gordon. J. F. Taylor company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Opera," by R. A. Streatfield. J. B. Lippincott company.
"The Nightside of London," by Robert Machray. Illustrated by Tom Browne. J. B. Lippincott company.
"Second Reader," by Frances Lilian Taylor. Werner School Book company.
"A Revolution in the Science of Cosmology," by George Campbell. Crane & Co.
"The Unspeakable Scot," by T. W. H. Crosland. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ROSSETTI'S PORTRAIT OF HIS WIFE.

[Reproduced from F. M. Hueffer's "Critical Essay," E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers.]

MEREJKOWSKI'S GREAT BUT ILLOGICAL WORK ABOUT DA VINCI.

AS Verestchagin presents an idea by a series of pictures—often monstrous but always impossible to forget—so Dmitri Merejkowski, the philosophic Russian, sets forth his theories by a series of verbal pictures which are no less imposing and repulsive than those of his compatriot.

"The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), as it is termed in this country, or "The Resurrection of the Gods," as it was called with greater significance in Russia, is the second book of a trilogy, of which the first, translated a year ago by Herbert Trench, was called "The Death of the Gods." The purpose of that first book was to picture the bankruptcy of superstition. It left man in an unexplained world, with the dead gods crumbling on their pedestals, or lying buried under the earth. It set forth the futility of occult beliefs and unencouraged hopes. It left man without an answer to his questions or a compass for his soul. In caves on the desert, in schools, in cities, in monasteries, in battle, and in research man remained perplexed, often hypocritically espousing a creed, often blinded by tradition, but at a loss to know how to adjust himself to nature and to law. To combat instinct, or to become its slave, to turn devotee or blasphemer, to run to earth each postulata of the thinkers, to prove the fragility of human love and the ephemeral quality of his own enthusiasms were the diversions of the man of thought. The world was abandoned, indeed, to that midnight of doubt, persecution, arrogance, miracle, and credulity which made the matrix of the middle ages.

In "The Resurrection of the Gods" the world story is taken up with the entrance of Leonardo da Vinci upon the stage. Here came the man who observed and who drew conclusions not from what another man had imagined, but from what he himself concluded, absolutely uninfluenced by the traditions, the reverences, or the superstitions of those who had gone before him. He troubled himself about neither good nor evil. He did not attempt to define these terms. He never permitted himself to be snarled in metaphysics—that net which has caught and thrown countless minds. The cool, health giving winds of a newer day blew through the garden where he walked and drove out the miasma of fear. He placated no gods, worried about no altars, perceived only through the medium of his intelligence the element of spiritual passion. He figured, invented, shaped, tested, observed, copied. His life was trained in the exercise of objective thought. His patience was inexhaustible because he, personally, did not suffer, though he scrutinized with minute observation the suffering of others. His axioms were for the artist or the mechanician.

He said: "If you wish to be an artist put away all grief and care from your mind, save that for art itself. Let your soul be as a mirror reflecting all objects, all colors, all movements, but itself remaining ever clear and unmoved."

"The genius of the painter should be as a mirror, reflecting all objects, and colors, and movements, itself ever transparent and serene."

He beheld Savonarola when, in the cathedral, he moved the people to transports of grief, remorse, and fear; when "thousands of voices answered, calling one to another; and, like cornstalks bowing before the wind, the people fell upon their knees, line upon line, wave upon wave, crowding upon, striking against each other, like a flock of sheep panic stricken at the advance of a storm; and the long, agonizing wail of penitents upon whom pressed the terror of immediate ruin rose to heaven, mingling with the pealing of the music, shaking the ground, the marble pillars, and the vaults of the cathedral."

A pupil of Leonardo, who knelt, with tears streaming from his face, looked up and saw "at his side the tall, upright form of Leonardo da Vinci. The artist, leaning carelessly against a column, held in his right hand his unfailing sketchbook; with his left he was drawing; now and then he glanced at the pulpit as if hoping to see once more the head of the preacher. A stranger, and surrounded by the terrified crowd, Leonardo maintained a superb composure. In his cool blue eyes, on his thin lips, tightly compressed, like those of a man of minute observation, there was the same aloofness and curiosity with which he had mathematically measured the body of the Aphrodite. At sight of him the tears dried in Giovanni's eyes, and the prayer was silenced upon his lips.

"Leaving the church, he followed the artist and asked permission to see his sketch. Leonardo demurred, but presently handed the boy his sketchbook. And Giovanni saw a frightful caricature; not Savonarola, but an old and hideous devil in the dress of a monk, like the preacher, indeed, but as if disfigured by self-inflicted and torturing penance, his pride and his desires still unsubdued. The lower jaw protruded, wrinkles intersected the cheek, the neck was twisted and black as a mummy's; the bushy, beetling brows, the rabid glance, scarce preserved a semblance of humanity. All that was dark, terrible, and superstitious, all that gave Savonarola into the power of the deformed, tongue-tied Maruli, was expressed by Leonardo in his sketch, brought out with neither anger nor pity, but with an impertturbable and impartial clear-sightedness."

With the destruction of the spirit of reverence, or at least of credulous reverence, came inevitably the appetite for knowledge.

"Who knows little loves little," said Leonardo. "Great love is the daughter of great knowledge," a saying which a greater than himself had uttered, but which remains none the less true. He loved, therefore, the circling world, the antidote to disease, the machinery which lightened the labors of men; the harmony of law in the physical world; the wonder of men's faces; the mysteries of pigments, and washes, and stains by which the artist reproduced nature and arrested history in its dramatic moments, as, for example, "The Last Supper."

What Merejkowski has done is to set forth, not in a well constructed story, but in a book as large, loose, vivid, and surprising as life itself, with no more plot than is to be seen in the related yet unrelated existences of mortals dwelling within the same city, the effect of such a life as Da Vinci's upon his time; and in the murders in high places, the horrible sorcery among physicians, the idiotic reasoning of scholars, the madness of fanatics, the resorting to witchcraft by the helpless, the theories of imaginative geographers, is presented with tremendous power the nature of the obstacles which this thinker and inventor had to overcome.

His scientific experiments were mistaken for sorcery. His paintings were sometimes considered impious. His patience with other men's ideas was looked upon as weakness. He who had never heard of evolution—though he may have caught glimpses of the idea—inevitably lived the life of one who believed it. He added to his time, opened the doors to let fear blow out, and tried as best he could to conform to nature, not to oppose it.

The legend of his life is epitomized in an allegory which a certain maiden tells to Giovanni, the mystic and adoring pupil of Leonardo—albeit a pupil who often revolted almost in loathing, from the impartiality and impersonality of Leonardo's attitude toward life. The girl says, telling an old Gnostic tale: "The men of the crowd, the children of this world, are the slaves of Jaldavaoth and of the serpent Satan, living under the fear of death and bound by the yoke of the law. But the children of light, those who know, the chosen of Sophia, the wisdom of God, transcend all laws, overstep all bounds, are free as gods, are furnished with wings, remain pure in the midst of evil, even as gold glitters in the mire. And the spirit of knowledge, the angel of the dawn, leads them through life and death, through evil and through good, through all the curses and the terrors of the world of Jaldavaoth, to the great mother, Sophia, the wisdom of God, and she bringeth them to the bosom of the great darkness, which reigns above the heavens, which is immovable and fairer than any life, to the bosom of the father of all things."

Leonardo also went to his darkness, and whether he beheld anything after then, whether he came again to light, Merejkowski—who sets himself up for no prophet, but merely for an historian of the soul—does not venture to say. The book concludes with this quotation:

Thou art thyself thy god, thyself thy neighbor;
O, be as well thine own creator, too;
Be the abyss above, the depth below;
At once thine own end and thine own beginning.

And it seems not to occur to the author, that here is an arrogance as absurd as that which made the men of the middle ages assume to be the arbiters of other men's thoughts and destinies.

But absurd or not, illogical or not, the book is a great one. The definite idea as over against the indefinite one; the proved theorum as against the sorcery; investigation as against fear—these are the things that caused the resurrection of the gods—for man, according to Merejkowski, gets nearest to God when he studies his laws and uses the materials with which he has supplied him.

That he goes to the Darkness, the Russian seems not to doubt. That he goes at his best, even as Leonardo did, with more failures than achievements to his credit, few will question. Merejkowski's world remains sad, but not unmitigated. He has vouchsafed to his man, wandering in the mazes of laws he does not comprehend, surrounded by immensity it maddens him to contemplate, a solace—that of creative labor. And here is the demonstration of God, through the man, in repetition of the work of the first creator or in the extension of law or power.

One cannot help regretting that Merejkowski cannot behold at first hand this new land—this America—where the ingenuity of man is reverenced as disproportionately as the dim, rich scholarship of the old Florentine savants was in the days of the great Lorenzo. Here is the eager application of the creative principle in regard to all things material; and here, also is a passionate determination to let each man have a chance to behold the light of knowledge. Would Merejkowski think it worked out cheaply? Or would he see something epic in this great sea of common faces, set toward the light, and beholding it with many squintings? Would he respect our ingenuity, which amazes even ourselves? Would he consider it wholesome—this convenienced, laboring, ambitious, money loving, prodigal, alert world? It would be interesting to know. Also it would be something more than interesting to know if Merejkowski lived here instead of in Russia. If he would be a pessimist. Is it the political condition of that country which causes its thinkers to be men of gloom? Or do they really reflect to purpose, while we skim lightly over the surface of a soundless lake, pleased with our skill, enchanted with a summer sky, and oblivious of submerged forests, and of ultimate submergence beneath implacable waters?

At any rate, Leonardo might have thrilled to the industry and the ingenuity of our time; and in our grotesque and breathless existence he would have beheld a charm which he would have made immortal. It is a pity, indeed, that we have few to appreciate the richness and the significance of the present day—a day of Titan tasks, and of peculiar triumphs, and of a unique significance; and the outcome of that renaissance, which Da Vinci, the "forerunner," inaugurated.

ELIA W. PEATTIE.

MR. ALDEN'S GOSSIP OF THE LONDON LITERARY WORLD.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Times.]

LONDON, July 24.—Writing novels evidently tends to prolong a women's life. With the exception of the Brontës, nearly every English female novelist who has died within the last century had passed her seventieth summer. Women always pass their summers, no one seems to know precisely why. No one ever speaks of a man having passed his seventieth summer. Women evidently have a monopoly of summer. Mrs. Alexander, whose real name was Mrs. Alexander Hector, died suddenly the other day at the age of 77. She had written a large number of novels, some of which had a marked success. "The Wooing o' It" was, in its day, one of the most widely read novels of its sort, and one of her latest books, "Brown, V. C.," written when she was past 70, was fairly popular. There was nothing remarkable in Mrs. Alexander's novels. She was what might have been called a safe family novelist. Her books were well constructed and were considered to be interesting by a large number of people. They, however, decidedly lacked originality. Not that Mrs. Alexander ever consciously copied any one; but, nevertheless, she wrote books that did not differ in any important respect from hundreds of other novels. She is entitled to the credit of never having invented a new religion, and she did not make her books the vehicle of any absurd propaganda. Her place in literature will not be high, but she was certainly respectable in all her work and decidedly more worthy of popularity than are some contemporary women writers whose books sell by the fifty thousands.

Whatever may be thought of Miss Marie Corelli's novels, she is certainly a keen witted woman of business. She makes a practice of publishing her books precisely at the season when publishers consider that it is not worth while to publish anything. August is the deadest of dead publishing seasons, and yet Miss Corelli's new book is to be published next month. The reason is that she sees that any book published by her in August will virtually have the whole month to itself. This is something that the average publisher would never think of, and the fact that Miss Corelli not only thinks of it but puts it into practice shows that she understands her business far better than a publisher. The orders for her new novel are so large that the first edition will be not less than 120,000, and without doubt many other editions will follow.

Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare is well known by his Italian guide books, in the preparation of which he has lavished great industry and many pots of paste. He is now exhibiting a collection of water colors painted by himself, and some of them are by no means bad. Reading Mr. Hare's guide books one might easily fancy that he was a water color painter instead of a writer, but when one sees his water colors they give the impression that he is a writer of guide books rather than an artist. Still, in view of the absurd libels on the Italian government which fill Mr. Hare's guide books, it is perhaps to be regretted that he has not confined himself exclusively to the production of innocuous water colors. In that case—unless, of course, he had painted the king of Italy in the act of robbing the church or Garibaldi as a professional lunatic—he would have done no harm, though many respectable maiden ladies, who mistake his guide books for literature combined with accurate information, would have sustained a loss.

We are to have a new monthly review devoted chiefly to the advocacy of radicalism in politics. It does not look as if there was any great demand for a new review of any kind, and the present must strike most people as a particularly unfortunate time for launching a radical review. Still, the men who are in charge of the new project ought to know their business, and it is possible that a thoroughly good review would succeed, in spite of the number of good reviews already on the market. By the bye, the name "review" seems hardly applicable to most of the monthly reviews. They are simply monthly magazines without pictures and with a larger proportion of serious articles than are found in the ordinary monthly magazine. One of them indeed does offer its readers a few pictures, and nearly every one except the Nineteenth Century and the Contemporary furnishes a serial story. However, there are evidently people who would prefer to take in a magazine calling itself a review than they would to take in an illustrated monthly magazine, and there is no reason in the world why their taste should not be gratified.

The Idler is, I am told, soon to pass into new hands. It has had a checkered career since it passed out of the control of Mr. Jerome. Still it has a fairly large number of subscribers, and with new blood—and capital—it could easily be made once more one of our leading monthlies.

Mr. Bernard Capes has a grievance with which the public will sympathize. A book published by him as a serial many years ago, of which he does not own the copyright, is soon to be published here as a "new novel by Mr. Capes." The author has of course no redress, and those who have not seen his disclaimer of all responsibility in the matter, and who after buying the book find that it is one which they have read long ago, will doubtless accuse him of dishonesty. The incident is a fresh warning to writers not to part with their copyrights. If a book is worthless the copyright should be retained, lest the author after some future success should see a book of which he is ashamed advertised as his latest production. On the other hand, if the book is a good one, of course the copyright is valuable, and should be retained, no matter what offer may be made for it. But authors will probably never learn wisdom in dealing with business matters. They, as a rule, could not be more ignorant of business than they are, even if they were publishers instead of authors.

Among the recipients of the vast sum of £1,200 which was expended by the government during last year in pensions to deserving authors and their widows was the widow of the late Capt. Mayne Reid, who was given a small sum. How completely he has been forgotten by the present generation! Now and then a boy reads one of his books, but there are few boys who appear to have heard his name. Henty and others have succeeded to his place in juvenile affections.

though there is no perceptible reason for the change. Reid wrote what was really a capital story of adventure, judged from a boy's point of view, and for several years he had an immense clientele. He fell upon misfortune when he went to America and started a magazine, in which all his available capital was swamped. He learned too late that the boy does not care for serials when he can buy full-grown books. Reid never fully recovered his popularity after his American failure, which was another odd thing. There was probably some luck in his great success and a great deal of luck in his subsequent eclipse. Some enterprising publisher would do well to bring out new editions of Reid's books and give them the advertising without which at the present day no book becomes known. They were wholly innocuous books that could not possibly hurt the morals of any boy, though they may occasionally have sent some boy on the warpath after Indians. Like that infinitely greater man, Charles Reade, Ill luck followed Mayne Reid into the grave. After all, it is the public who is the chief loser when a dead writer is forgotten. There are actually people who have never read "The Cloister and the Hearth" and have no idea how utterly they have wasted their lives.

Mr. Andrew Lang, in a recent magazine article on book collecting, has suggested to collectors that they should search for the juvenilia of authors who have as yet not come into the fame which would make their early and worthless writings of great money value. There is not an unknown or a comparatively unknown author who will not receive this counsel as the height of wisdom. If a man's books do not sell, what a blessing it would be for him if some collector would buy his earliest idiocies at a fancy price. I beg to inform collectors that I have in my scrapbooks and elsewhere a wealth—in point of quantity—of early and late writings, which in case I should ever become famous would bring enormous sums at book auctions. They can now be had by collectors of good moral character, who will bring certificates from local clergymen, at reasonable rates. The opportunity thus offered to collectors to buy for a pound a book which they may be able to sell ten years hence for a hundred is one seldom offered to the public. Of course I cannot guarantee my future fame, and if it is not achieved by me, as it ought to be, my early writings will continue to be worthless. But this is the risk which the collector must take, and it adds the zest of gambling to his business. I sincerely thank Mr. Lang for his admirable suggestion, and in proof of my gratitude will sell him my early literature at a lower rate per pound or ton than I will sell to any other man.

The latest historical novel which one can wade through during this hot weather is Mr. Harry Lindsay's "Judah Pyrecroft, the Puritan." It is made strictly according to the standard pattern which historical novelists have lately adopted. The advantage of this pattern is that the parts are all interchangeable, so that in case a man reads to the three hundredth page of one standard historical novel and then loses the book, he can read what is equivalent to the missing pages in any other standardized novel. Mr. Lindsay is evidently one of those curious persons who believe that all the virtues were monopolized by the puritans, and all the vices by their opponents. Possibly this may be true, and in a measure it would account for the Puritans being such intolerable bores. But it hardly seems probable when the portraits of puritan and cavalier are presented in the mirror of the historical novel. According to Mr. Lindsay, the puritans not only had all the virtues but all the esthetic tastes of the period in which they lived. It was their opponents of the church of England who desecrated churches, and not the puritans. Perhaps Mr. Lindsay also thinks that it was the church of England people who preached long sermons through their noses. "Judah Pyrecroft" is not altogether a bad book, but had the author called it "Judah Pyecrust" the correspondence between the name and the tough and bilious character of the hero would have been complete.

Among the new books which are soon to appear is Mr. Anstey's "Bayard of Bengal." It originally appeared as a serial in Punch and professes to be the autobiography of a Bengal babu during a visit to England. It will probably be published in September, and thought it may not be fully appreciated in countries where the babu is unknown, it will certainly be appreciated here. We are also to have early in the autumn Mr. H. G. Wells' latest "stretcher," "The Lady of the Sea," which is the history of the adventures of a mermaid who paid a visit to the solid land of England. Mr. Arthur Morrison will also offer us a new book, "The Hole in the Wall," which will be a story of the London slums, a region which Mr. Morrison has already so successfully exploited in his "Tales of Mean Streets," and his later and better story, the name of which at this moment escapes me, though it ought to be familiar to every one who can appreciate good work. There are also to be published soon the posthumous novel of Sir Walter Besant, a new novel entitled "The River," by Eden Philpotts, and Mr. Morley Roberts' "Immortal Youth," of which latter book, knowing a little about it, I have great hopes. At any rate, it is a book which will be worth looking for, even if it disappoints the readers, as I don't believe it will. W. L. ALDEN.

AN AUTHOR HELD UP.

How One of His Characters Encountered Will N. Harben.

Will N. Harben was taken to task the other day by the original of one of the characters in his new novel, "Abner Daniel," which the Harpers have just issued. The mountaineer and ex-moonshiner called on the author in his office in Dalton, Ga. Mr. Harben saw, by the angry fire in the man's eye and the imprint of a big revolver under his short coat, that serious trouble was brewing. "Look y' heer," said the visitor, "folks says you've been pokin' fun at me in a book. I don't know whether it's so or not, but I'm heer to say of it is, me'n you'll hitch in short order."

The man, the prototype of Mr. Harben's "Pole Baker," was a powerful fellow, who had had as many shooting scrapes as he had fingers and toes, and the worst part of the affair was that the author had really drawn his portrait in the novel. Harben deliberated, and then said: "Mr. ——, I know you are a fair man, and will do what is right. Here is a copy of the book. Sit down and read it, and then, if you desire it, I will give you satisfaction." The man flushed under the unusual proposition, but finally consented, and sat down near the author's desk.

All the afternoon he bent over the book; Mr. Harben went in and out of the office several times without causing the reader to raise his head. Once he heard him laughing heartily, and at another time there was a suspicious moisture in his eyes. Finally he laid the book down and said, wheepishly: "I don't think I kin kick. I was a little afeerd you'd made me show the white feather, but that feller they say is like me 'a got a sight more grit 'an I have. Huh!" admiringly, "he'd fight a circular saw bare handed. No, I don't think I kin kick." For which the author was appropriately thankful.

Von Zittel's Geology in English.

Maria M. Ogilvie-Gordon has made a translation of Von Zittel's celebrated "History of Geology and Paleontology." The text of the original has been somewhat curtailed in this translation to bring it within the limits of the ordinary book. A chapter on topographical geology and some other features have been omitted, but for all practical purposes the English version follows closely the German original. In an introduction of over 100 pages the author discusses the geological knowledge of the ages of antiquity, the beginnings of paleontology, the heroic age of geology (1760-1830), and the newer development of geology and paleontology. Then follow chapters on geology in its cosmic, physiographical, and dynamical aspects, petrography, paleontology, and stratigraphical geology. The volume contains a number of portraits of distinguished geologists. It belongs to the Contemporary Science series and is published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

GEORGES OHNET IN HIS "CABINET DE TRAVAIL."

Portrait of Georges Ohnet, the leading author of the French middle classes, who has just published another successful book, "La Marche à l'Amour." Photograph taken particularly for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S Saturday Literary Supplement.

NEWEST BOOKS OF OHNET, MENDES, DESCHANEL, AND MME. HARRY.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, July 25.—It is an extraordinary feature of the present year that the book season continues, despite the lateness, exceedingly prolific in books, and books, at that, by the best authors. This abundance of literature, as well as the revival in poetry, indicates that the French people are returning to their former habits after the last few years of absorbing political restlessness. The sign is a healthy one, and the olive branch of peace seems to be held out continuously by the opponents in literature of every opinion.

A great encouragement has also been held out to literary men by the new minister of public instruction, a charming, cultured man, who has publicly called upon the literary artistic world of France to brighten the glory of French literature and art, the "supreme pride of the nation."

For several years the salon has not been so well attended as this year, and for several years there has been no such production and sale of books as at present. As in France art and literature advance hand in hand, the present enthusiasm for the muses is quite sympathetic.

An exceedingly simple book, yet full of human interest, and, like all his works, filled with dramatic pathos, is "La Marche à l'Amour," by Georges Ohnet, has just appeared, published by Ollendorff. It is a well told sentimental love story, in which the hero and heroine renounce slavery to social conventionalities and endeavor to carve out a free, independent life for themselves. As usual, Ohnet paints the bourgeoisie whose lives have been his inspiration for all of his books. Indeed, no other author in France is so typically and "par excellence" the "bourgeoisie author." His private life is quite in keeping with his novels. There is nothing of the boulevardier or cabot about Ohnet. His house is a model of quiet respectability—a pretty hotel in the Avenue Trudiane, richly but quietly furnished, in which the master, while not wishing to make a display, desires to keep up the proper appearances, an essentially bourgeoise home which might belong as well to a rich merchant as to a high government official. The salon, like all bourgeoise salons, is furnished in Louis XVI. style. This is the mania of the class which has succeeded the aristocracy in power. There are handsome bronze and many works of art, arranged with great taste.

In his library, or "cabinet de travail," there is no sign of the literary man, no display of manuscripts. The bookcases are diminutive, the walls hung with richest tapestries. The table upon which the various popular novels have been written is a vast elegant affair, surrounded by luxurious fauteuils. The room looks more as if it belonged to a man of state than a novelist. In the midst of these imposing surroundings Ohnet works, a small deformed man, who wears a tiny green velvet skullcap and a velvet coat when writing. In manner he is simple, kind, and quite at the disposition of all comers. He is proud of his home and of his picture gallery, but prouder still of a charming daughter. Although possessed of private means, Ohnet has made a large fortune with his books, and is an exceedingly rich man. He, of course, has the Legion of Honor, but never participates in politics.

Prose by Catulle Mendes, one of France's favorite poets, is always a novelty, as his prose possesses such singing qualities of style that it is almost poetry. A new edition of his "Monstres Parisiens" has just appeared, satanic stories of brutal vice, cruel commentaries upon contemporaneous wickedness; the modern damned women of perversity, abject girls, the torturers, and the tortured. Many of the heroines have evidently been drawn after types of the boulevard life of Paris, but some of the most remarkable are due to Mendes' own imagination, inclined, as a rule, to exaggeration.

An humbler class of Parisian monsters are painted in the "Cantilenes du Melheur," by Jehan Rictus. One shudders a little even to read about them, but one feels Rictus also exaggerates.

One feels quite refreshed to turn from so much pessimism to "Un Tresor dans les Ruines," by Charles Foley, in which sympathetic virtuous persons interest the reader with their affairs. The story is fresh and gay, exceptional qualities for a modern French book.

An equally gay, although hardly as innocent a book as "Un Tresor dans les Ruines," is the latest story of the adventures of "Claudine," by Willy. Mlle. Claudine, like Gyp's little "Bob," has been several times presented to the public as a girl at school, as a débutante in Paris, and now is introduced in her "Menage" at home. The young woman is an incorrigible, and her adventures are so amusing that the work is in its seventieth edition.

Paul Deschanel has lost no time utilizing his forced vacation. As every one knows, his defeat was a thunderclap for which he was utterly unprepared, having had a blind and absolute confidence in his own reelection; but he has made the best of it, and, like Hanotaux, has set about to justify his title of academician, and has published a work which he hastily finished, "Four Years of Presidence." In it he has incorporated most of his important speeches, and supplemented them with commentaries of his experience as president of the French chamber.

"Profits de Théâtre," by Jules Claretie, figures among the new books, and contains a series of pen portraits of the various artists of striking personality whom Claretie has come into contact with during his long career.

A work of considerable historical importance, "Charette et la Guerre de Vendee," by Rene Bittard des Portes, has attracted much attention. It pictures the great struggles between the whites and the blues, between faith and loyalism, and the revolution. The book further paints both a romantic and military picture of the epoch. The exploits of the Vendean general are naturally played up by the author.

A really charming and original novel by Mme. Myriam Harry, "Petites Spouses," has just appeared. The story deals with the love affairs of the hero, Alain, and Frisson de Bambou, his little Annamite sweetheart, in the far off land of Annam. The psychological study of the attraction of the exotic maiden for the European illustrates the great difference between the white and yellow races and the indivisable wall which separates the two. The interesting feature of the story is the hero Alain's struggle to break down the wall which separates him from his oriental sweetheart, a wall formed by long years of oriental traditions, so deeply implanted in her that she remains the Annamite despite all efforts of her husband to awaken in his "congai" (spouse) the soul of a real woman according to his ideal, the ideal of all western people.

"Frisson de Bambou remains the pretty doll he found her—a natural, amusing plaything which no effort can transform into a woman. With her seeming childish simplicity, however, she possesses a wonderful cunning, which enables her to slip away unmissed by her watchful spouse to join her native friends and satisfy her hereditary vices of opium smoking and gambling—to speak of nothing but these two. For her pipe and the game of "Trente-six Betes" the little Annamite risks all—even her spouse's affections. As for Alain, when he finds out her propensities, he doubts her fidelity, and when his child is born shudders to think that perhaps it is not his own, despite the child's blue eyes, so like his own, but which, peering out of its Asiatic face, see nothing after the fashion of its father. The babe is never interested save in the actions of its yellow relatives.

Horrified, Alain realizes that he cannot conquer either wife or child; the abyss, between them is too great. He even feels that it is he who will be conquered by his surroundings, and will gradually slip into oriental life. His manhood cries out against such a degradation. He feels he must fly temptation. The child will never be his in any sense of the word. Desperate, he leaves Annam and returns to France, where, upon landing, he first feels free from the Asiatic spell which had temporarily bound him.

GRACE CORNEAU.

IOWA PRODUCES A NEW AUTHOR.

John W. Swift, Who Traveled Around the World in the American Navy, Puts His Experiences in Book Form.

"An Iowa Boy Around the World in the Navy" (the Kenyon company, Des Moines) is a story of the personal experiences and observations of John W. Swift, a resident of Bloomfield, who enlisted in the navy as a landsman and rose to the position of first yeoman. During his term of service he visited nearly all the important countries of the world and has related his experiences in an interesting manner. The reader is impressed by the frankness and simplicity of the story.

There is no effort to indulge in literary flights, just a plain and straightforward account of what the writer did, and saw, and heard. He gives some interesting facts about the system obtaining in the navy and shows that it is impossible, or practically so, for any man not a graduate of Annapolis ever to rise to the dignity of gold lace and epaulets, no matter how meritorious he may be. It is the view of a clear headed young American who has been on the ground and has the ability to explain what he saw.

IS A POSITIVE RELIEF.

"A Girl of Virginia." A Simple and Pleasantly Told Story.

A pretty love story, in a quaint though modern setting, is "A Girl of Virginia," by Lucy Thruston, just published by Little Brown & Co. It is a genuine relief to turn from the historical novels and novels with purposes to such a tale as this, simply and pleasantly told, of a girl in her college life and after, with no more serious purpose than to amuse and entertain in a wholesome way.

The heroine, who entitles the book, is a charming human girl, who fulfills the tradition of girls from Virginia by loving horses, dogs, and healthy outdoor sport, and finally by bestowing her affections in a sane and rational fashion upon a man who turns out to be worthy of her. "A Girl of Virginia" is a nice, cool, decent book to read in hot weather in or out of a hammock.

"Under Sunny Skies."

"Under Sunny Skies" (Ginn & Co.) is the title of a little book designed for reading in schools. The material is furnished by fifteen different writers, and it has all appeared in the Youth's Companion at some time or other. It deals with travel in Southern Europe, Syria, and northern Africa, and the places, people, and their habits are described by writers who have actually visited the localities. It is illustrated and is calculated to interest and instruct young pupils. It is one of the Youth's Companion series issued by this house.

NEW BOOKS IN LONDON.

Publishing Houses Have an Unusually Interesting List of New Novels, Works of Travel, History, and Biography.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Times.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Harper & Bros. are to bring out here immediately a book entitled "Lady Beatrix and the Forbidden Man: A Girl's Diary." It is a satire on contemporaneous British society. Some of the material has already appeared in Vanity Fair.

There is much talk among agents and publishers' readers of the unusual literary excellence of an unpublished novel called "The Amateur Magnates," by a writer calling himself Frank Saville. In all probability D. Appleton & Co. will bring out the book in New York.

The fact of the great competition existing in the London book trade is emphasized by the Appletons' purchasing a yet unwritten novel by Ellen Thornycroft Fowler, whose "Place and Power" is already announced for publication in New York next year. It is believed that in her prospective work she will be aided by her husband, A. L. Felkin.

Dr. Sven Hedin is busy in Stockholm on the story of his wanderings and discoveries in Thibet. Arrangements have already been made for the publication of the book on the continent and English and American rights are in the hands of Morries Colles, the literary agent.

Dent's "Temple Fielding," edited by Prof. George Saintsbury, will appear in the autumn in twelve volumes. The Macmillan company bring out the American editions.

Sir Leslie Stephen's "More Studies of a Biographer" will be published in the autumn. G. P. Putnam's Sons have the American rights. The subjects will include Browning, Ruskin, Froude, Stevenson, Emerson, Troilope, and Shakspeare.

Louis Botha, with the help of Gens. De Wet and Delarey, will write the history of the Boer war from the Boer point of view.

The "unique" copy of Charles Lamb's "King and Queen of Hearts," which was sold at an enormous price at Sotheby's last March, has been followed by the auction of two others in the same edition, the last of which was knocked down this week for £5.

The literary topic of the hour is Andrew Carnegie's bestowal of Lord Acton's library on John Morley and what Morley will do with it. It seems that Mr. Carnegie purchased the library some years ago and gave Lord Acton the use of it while he lived. In the same way the great French encyclopedist, Diderot, whose biographer Morley is, was rescued from pecuniary difficulties by Catherine II. of Russia in 1773. She purchased his library and made him librarian of it. E. A. D.

BOOK GOSSIP IN LONDON.

David S. Meldrum's Scotch Novel Reviewed with More Curiosity than Appreciation—Other Works Mentioned.

[Copyright: 1902: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Few books have been published this week except reprints of David S. Meldrum's "Conquests of Charlotte." It has been reviewed with more curiosity than appreciation, and the conclusion has been reached that this new experiment in Scotch fiction is unconvincing. Other novels of the week are H. G. Wells' "Sea Lady" and C. F. Kearey's "High Policy." An Anglo-American one is promised in John A. Stewart's "Son of God." The more serious works announced include a historical volume by Sir James Ramsay and Paul Fontein's "South America." I. N. F.

MISSED A FINE CHANCE.

Mr. Falt's Gloucester Ballads Are Good Material Poorly Used.

Clarence Manning Falt has the poet's eye. He sees the poetic possibilities in the life which lies close about him and he seems even to grasp with sufficient clearness the incidents and the features of that life which are most picturesque and poetic. But there Mr. Falt's abilities as a poet stop. His imagination is muddled. The picture he paints is a daub, without clearness. His verse is a surfeit of luxurious images which confuse rather than express the ideas he would convey. Somehow his verse lacks the breath of life. It is full of local dialect but it sadly lacks local color.

It is a pity that Mr. Falt is not a real poet, for the material with which he has worked is certainly worthy of an artist's hand. "Wharf and Fleet" or "Ballads of the Fisherman of Gloucester" is an alluring title, and the little book is full of poor verses which just miss—and yet by an infinite distance—being strong and beautiful poems.

His little book is well printed and illustrated by photographs. His publishers are Little, Brown & Co. Here is one little ballad which is better than most of them:

Torching Herring.

Lightly they row across the bar,
Beyond the lights like ghosts asleep,
Each flaming torch a ruby star
Illumining the ebon deep.

Each measured stroke, each oar's low dip,
Like eerie whisperings sounding clear,
So light they toss, and sway, and tip
And thrid the lone wastes dark and drear.

O'er ev'ry bow, like death awaks,
You'll see some pale face, wan and old,
Bend low, as silver ripples break
And toss some finny gem of gold.

Anon some quavering voice will call,
Uncanny answers faint come back
From greybeards pulling in the trawl,
Or dropping nets from fishing smack.

As ev'ry ruby flame doth gleam
And flash athwart the night-veiled sea,
You almost think, you almost dream,
It is some mermen's revelry.

Or, bivouac watch-lights of the weird,
Unhappy spirits of the seas,
Above the white bones of the dead,
Low wailing dirl, sad litanies

LE ROUX'S FOOLISH BOASTING.

Proof That He Once Before Asserted Authorship of Daudet's Story.

Theodore Stanton, writing from Paris to the Critic, thus refers to the astonishing remarks of M. Hugues Le Roux, as reported by THE TRIBUNE, while he was lecturing at the University of Chicago:

"He told the Chicago students that, while Alphonse Daudet's secretary, he wrote 'La Belle Nivernaise.' I mentioned this last week to M. Léon Daudet, just before the ceremony of the unveiling of the striking statue of his father in the Champs Elysées, and this is what he said to me:

"In the first place, M. Hugues Le Roux was never my father's secretary. For thirty years his only secretary was M. Jules Ebner, who died last year. It is quite true that my father, in order to oblige M. Hugues Le Roux, dictated to him a copy of 'La Belle Nivernaise,' of which the plan, the characters, and the scenes had long been in Alphonse Daudet's head. It is possible that M. Hugues Le Roux may have modified some phrases in the manuscript dictated to him by my father, but that was the limit of what cannot in any way be called a collaboration. This claim once brought down upon M. Hugues Le Roux a stern rebuke from my father. The former then admitted that there was no truth in the assertion, and, in the presence of witnesses, offered as an excuse an intemperance of language. I trust, in the interest of M. Hugues Le Roux himself, that his language has again been misreported.

"I may add that, at my request, the above statement was put in writing, and I have translated it from the manuscript of M. Léon Daudet. In other words, it is a written confirmation of a hurried conversation in the midst of a public ceremony."

It will be remembered that M. Le Roux denied that he asserted here that he had written the Daudet story and pronounced Tue Tribune's report as absurd. But from what Mr. Stanton secured from Daudet's son it will be seen that M. Le Roux had made this claim once before and was rebuked for so doing by Alphonse Daudet. Mr. Stanton goes on:

"Also at Chicago M. Hugues Le Roux fell foul of Zola, apropos of the dead Dreyfus affair. But when the great novelist called on me the other day he did not waste much time in contradicting M. Hugues Le Roux's more than foolish assertions. What M. Zola talked about was his next novel, 'Truth,' which will begin as a serial in the autumn, and will come out as a volume early next spring. M. Zola informs me that the plot is far more exciting than that of his last story, 'Labor.' Perhaps it may interest M. Hugues Le Roux to know that it is based on the Dreyfus tragedy, though, I hasten to add, there is no direct reference thereto. M. Zola is enthusiastic about this tale, which is now approaching completion. I have seen the first rough printer's proofs of about a quarter of the whole. These proofs, by the way, well illustrate Zola's manner of working. They are an exact reproduction in type of the first draft of his manuscript. It is on this proof that are made all corrections in style, punctuation, etc., all additions or expunctions, until the sheets are black with pen marks. A fresh proof, containing these modifications, is pulled, and is soon returned to the printer almost in the state in which it was received. The larger part of this new novel has already passed through this first stage, and the final touches to it are being given in Médan, the author's pretty country home near Paris."

MISS AUSTRIAN'S VERSE.

It Is Written with Sincerity and in a Tender Spirit.

Delia Austrian has written a little book of "Love Songs" and bound them in white and caused a red rose to be placed upon the cover. (W. B. Conkey Company, Chicago.) The poem, set to music, offers this occultism:

Life is but a Shadow,
God is the only Substance.

Two-thirds of the volume is devoted to a poem in memory of "Cecelia," twin sister to the writer, and the manner is in frank imitation of Tennyson's "In Memoriam." The debt of inspiration to Lord Tennyson is admitted thus:

Give me, O Muse, the power to sing!
Inspire me, thou immortal Love—
Chaste and imspotted as a dove—
A full sweet note and clear to ring!

A song of love not born of earth,
Such love as but one poet dreamed!
True love has many a song redeemed
From nothingness to priceless worth.

As in its celebrated model, this poem is divided into sections, each marking a mood, and, almost all of these are a decided reflex of Tennyson's work. The echo is sometimes noticeable.

Forgive these hot, these scalding tears,
Mute language of a broken heart!
Grief stricken when such spirits part
And full of death awakened fears!

Can we on earth conceive the gain
Made by the friends we see no more,
What unknown realms they now explore,
To what grand heights their souls attain?

The dead grow fairer every day
Not knowing human selfishness;
And, O, they find true blessedness
As they go on their holy way.

Shorter poems conclude the book, none of them original in thought or phrase, but all written with some degree of sincerity and in a kind and tender spirit.

Worst They Can Say.

He—"I've never met her, but she must be simply charming."

She—"Why do you think so?"

He—"Whenever I ask any other girls about her they admit she'd be all right if she wasn't so horribly conceited."—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Crosland is surely quite serious when he accuses the Scotch of placing England in the critical position which she has occupied for the last few years. Balfour, the earl of Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman have guided the destinies of England, and at no period in her history have her enemies been so thick on the ground and so exultant and sure of themselves as they are at present, and at no period in her history has her prestige been at so low an ebb. Politically she has come to count as a little less than France and more than Spain. Formerly she led the nations—now she is content to walk humbly in line with them. Formerly she led the band, now she is merely third trombone player. Formerly, if she went to war it was with nations of ponderous ability and for high principles; until the other day she was draining her best blood and getting rid of one and a half million of money weekly in a struggle with a handful of freebooters, got up and fomented largely in the interests of the children of Israel."

Mr. Crosland is not inclined to accord a high place to Scottish writers, living or dead. "Ivanhoe" and "The Lady of the Lake," are now given as prizes to grubby children, so he says. Carlyle is a falling rocket. "Come as near it as he may," Mr. Crosland says, "a Scotchman cannot do enduring work." He refuses, of course, to consider as subjects of discussion "the kailyard school" or to weep with the lachrymose moderns. Burns, he believes, wrote few verses that can be called poetry, and did incalculable injury to his country by his loose songs, which, he believes, have infected the imaginations of the young and have been largely responsible for the extraordinary illegitimacy which is one of the shames of Scotland, and also for the extreme drunkenness. Of Robert Louis Stevenson he says: "He is just another instance of the ultimate ineptitude of the Scotchman." But, if it is just the same to Mr. Crosland, the other things he says about R. L. S. will not be quoted, Stevenson has been criticised adversely in these columns, but not in a way to wound his self-respect. could he have been on earth to read those criticisms, and it seems a point of honor, because of several things—"Æs Triplex" for one thing—not to speak unkindly of a man who, when he could not utter kind words, was silent.

Mr. Crosland is clever, and he wields a lightning swift foil—with the button off, as one suspects. But, while one may at times sympathize with him, one cannot like him, and one sends to him the message which he sends to the Scots: "If, without serious inconvenience to yourself, you can manage to remain at home, please do."

We, here in America, have no desire to see ourselves as Mr. Crosland sees us. And we warn him—we are not jocular, whatever Mr. Crosland may be—that if he comes, he will get no dinner invitation from us. For, by his own telling, many of his observations of the hated Scotchmen were made when he was accepting their hospitality. E. W. P.

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And return, Chicago and Northwestern railway, every day, July 9 to Sept. 10. Four splendid daily trains leave Wells-st. station 9 a. m., 6:30 p. m., 8 p. m., and 10 p. m. Tickets, 212 Clark-st. (Tel. Cent. 721), and depot.

MR. MOORE'S LATEST NOVEL.

When the author of "The Jessamy Bride" writes a book, folk are much inclined to read what he has to say, and those who undertook "A Damsel or Two," Mr. F. Frankfort Moore's last novel, will feel no disappointment. Mr. Moore has humor and sentiment and can set forth a brisk and probable story. The Irish are fond of dealing with the well born and more or less penniless, and Mr. Moore has chosen this for his theme, but he has lent it a certain spice of originality by making the damsels modern. They proposed to remedy their "inclement destiny," not by making marriages with landed proprietors, as is the custom of ladies of their sort—at least in fiction—but by earning their living like the best twentieth century women. They were not willing to be "indoor beggars," so they set about making their own way. They tried singing, and that not succeeding they took to cooking in a scientific manner and other essayed house decorating. Incidentally, Mr. Moore indulges in a good deal of philosophising on the domestic and industrial problem as it presents itself today, and he does it fairly. His heroines "were not desperately in earnest in their endeavors to free themselves from the bondage of conventions—the bondage of idleness—the bondage of engaging in unprofitable work—the bondage of 'accomplishments.'"

Speaking of "woman's mission in life" he causes the hero to reflect that it is to be the husband and the baby. He did not think that it ended here. He saw how cautious men were becoming in the matter of choosing wives, and how men nowadays had accustomed themselves to wait until they were 35 or 40 years old before getting married; and he reflected that when men had waited so long as that they are strongly tempted to wait until the end of their life; hence the possibility that women may have to wait single for the rest of their life also. Long ago men were incited to it if they married when they were 18 in considerable numbers; and a man who remained unmarried at 25 was thought to be old and probably a foe to his country. Thus it was that women were beginning to be compelled to work for their own existence nowadays, and only to think vaguely of what they used to be the sole career open to a woman—marriage and the hearth."

The hero is willing to help his sweetheart to independence that she may feel the reality of it, and accept him in the spirit of free and open choice. He does not wish to "drive her off to his lair"; he is in no sense the "Muir of the perious Dead."

It may be some of the reviewers will think that the book does not complete a poem; the Tribune ventures to think that the public cannot but be glad that the author has written a book, and that the man who can do so much is not prone to be pathetic as the following:

[After Mill had left the Quaker City for the Pacific coast, he wrote to a friend:]

"French Revolution historian had left Philadelphia for Praise God, he's gone!
Had told the tale of the Girondists
A babbiement of Robespierre,
I'm sorry for the unfortunate Louis,
Nigh dart, and pole-axed Marie Antoinette,
And his bewildered Dauphin.
He scarce could murder Madame Roland.
That came to me as a surprise.
That sad pretense I could have spared.
I know I spoke not for myself alone
I must respect the feelings of my friends
Between us lay the Rocky Mountains,
Thrown by a seal
With other rubbish.
I said: "another hero's gone!"
Intent the same."
For men must laugh
Like any nervous girl.

O
The book is burnt—
The book! The
book.
My Jeanie—yours
God sent none other
And this, our proud
Swept out by so
book
Was wrought out fr
blood
Was spread on every

Lanier's last li

But after all, the reviewer does well that

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perious Dead."

Opie Read's New Novel

All the characters of Mr. Read's stories have a fund of original humor. Jasper Starbuck is full of quaint sayings and pungent cynicisms.
— PUBLIC OPINION.

There is plenty of humor in "The Starbucks" — Read's humor, and he is certainly one of the best humorists of the day. — CHICAGO JOURNAL.

"The Starbucks" is by all odds the best work this popular writer has turned out.
— OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.

The Starbucks

Opie Read's splendid gifts of imaginative sympathy and literary invention entitle him to rank as one of the truest story writers of this country.
— CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

The story is essentially dramatic; the record of mountain life and courtship.
— LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

It is a story of the people of the hills, who live close to the heart of nature.
— DES MOINES DAILY NEWS.

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Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"If there is such a thing as the American novel of a new method, this is one. Absolutely to be enjoyed is it from the first page to the last, founded on the elemental truth that 'the man is strongest who, Antaean-like, stands with his feet upon the earth.'"

Nashville American says:

"Nothing too good can be said about it. It is brilliantly conceived, full of the brightest and best sort of humor, written in a wholesome, understandable style, and has as characters the sort of people that the every-day world is full of."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

FROM "WANTED: A CHAPERON," BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

[Copyright, 1902, by Dodd, Mead & Co.]

"CARLYLE TO JANE," SYMPATHETIC POEM BY BAILEY MILLARD.

BAILEY MILLARD should not have called his collection of interesting verses "Songs of the Press," for only five or six of his poems come under that head. It is not often one hears an original note among the chorus swelled by the amiable company of poetasters—a company toward which THE TRIBUNE has the kindest of feelings—and it therefore is a great pleasure to find a maker of rhymes who has something distinct to say and who says it without self-consciousness. It is true that on occasion Mr. Millard stoops to copying others' styles. "The Yosemite Road" could only have been written by a man who had read Lanier much and acquired a keen admiration for that iridescent verse. "Remotest Immunities," "Holy Sincerities," are of the Lanier flavoring, unmistakably, and the following stanza, though a weak and in no way comparable to Lanier's easy and curious work, is nevertheless an imitation:

Rumorings, murmurings, low and obscure intimations,
Mysterious whisperings, thrillings, and awesome fascinations!
From that interspace vast there, what is it the wind is forth sending?
Does it augur a vision? Is aught of evil impending?

The tamaracks listen and listen and feel the strange awe of it.
You tall pine, bent backward affrighted, O tell what you saw of it!
Ye domes, looking down with that feigning of placid indifference.
Ye know, O ye wise ones, the source of this fear and this reverence.

The last stanza of a pleasant poem on "Tusitala" is also an obvious echo of Lanier's last lines on a mocking bird.

But after all, it is much more the business of the reviewer to point out what a writer does well than to exploit what he does ill. There are some fine songs of democracy in the book, and some fascinating ones of the desert, several stanzas of "The Return of the Vaquero" having in them the true atmosphere of the western wildernesses.

"Waste? You are no waste, gray old plain," he cries. And a waste the desert is not to him who seeks in it the soul of it. "Mule of the Mountains" and "The Imperious Dead" are also to be recommended.

It may be something of a liberty to copy complete a poem out of a book, but THE TRIBUNE ventures to do so, feeling that the public cannot but be interested in a young man who can do a piece of work so sympathetic as the following:

CARLYLE TO JANE.

[After Mill had told them of the loss of the "French Revolution" manuscript which the historian had leant him to read.]

Praise God, he's gone at last! A score of words
Had told the tale of it, but we must have
A babblement of hours and hours. Ah, well!
I'm sorry for the man; he seemed to be
High daft, and pale he was as Hector's ghost.
And his bewildered wrestlings! His wild eyes!
His scarce-could mumble forth awful words
That came to me as a sentence. Ah, how flimsy
That sad pretense I made! What did I say?
I know I spoke no ill. His grief was such
I must respect it and I did; but then
Between us lay the dismal, ghastly face—
The manuscript I lent him was no more!
Thrown by a jealous flunkey to the flames,
With other rubbish stuff. "Well, don't lament,"
I said; "another I can make, to all
Intent the same!" I said it, yes, and laughed;
For men must laugh on scaffolds. He laughed, too,
Like any nervous girl.

O Jeanie, lass!
The book is burnt—that travail gone for naught!
The book! The book! Gone—every sheet! Our book,
My Jeanie—yours and mine—our own, own bairn!
God sent none other children but our books,
And this, our proudest, lies in ashes, dead—
Swept out by some low hireling's broom. That book
Was wrought out from my veins; my heart's best blood
Was spread on every page. And you, my lass,
Bright as a steady lamp, beamed there beside
My desk and lit my weary-plodding pen;
And when the morning chapters lay but dim
Within the hazy background of the brain,
You, by your kindly patience, listening close,
Brieed its weak claim to clarity. And when
You glowed with warm approval then I knew
I had wrought well, nor needed other aim
To make me know the dream I dreamed was true.
No, Jeanie, 'tis no marvel ye are sair;
Your arms, close clinging round my neck tell that,
As do your tears.

We'll make another book—
It's very counterpart? O, you are wild!
I told Mill that but now. Words, Jeanie, words!
The idliest words! This business of books
I'm done with for all time! What do they care
For true books who are so well pleased with fakes?
Do they deserve as much as I have given,
They who deem cat's meat fittest food for man?
But from their stupor I could sting these slaves—
Had thought to do so once, but now no more.
Yes, I could make them writhe, these pompous churls,
And churchmen, too, and smooth respectables
Of all kinds and degrees!

Mill! What cared he?
Flabby, fanatic theorist, full of wind!
He offered pay. Ye heard; lass—pay for that!
A rain of ingots—would it stead a man
For such fierce work? Nor could the gold
Could have rightly priced one precious page
Of that good book; he never would have left
The thing to hands of saphead scriveners.
Re-never sensed its worth. He could not read
Aright a single line. So dense, so dense,
These animate clothespegs, these poor beechen brains!

"Write it again?" Nay, lassie, I have done
With all this writing. Let us gang elsewhither—
To Weimar—Weimar, eh? Why not? But there
It would be endless—more books. Ah, no!
I couldna keep me from the writing there.
Let us go overseas to some wild land,
Some Michigan, where men can work like men
And be thankful. Lass sick of this dour old town,
This London—ugly wen on nature's face.
Let's to the desert, lassie; we but ek
A living—aye, a starving, in this place;
And there I would trap whinstone or cut peats.
O, I would work with ax, or spade, or hoe,
Or anything but pen!

There, there! I hurt
Ye, lass, and ye were hurt full rair, God kens!
In that drear Craig-o-putta you'd enough
Of desert, dear. We'll nae go overseas.
But where? "To desk—write it again?" Ah, why
Do you so mock and mock? You've never writ
Ten books in one and had the whole ten burnt.
"Write it again!" Lass! Lass! Come! Tell the tale
Of it to tempt me. Well I know it all,
"And once again could write it!" What use?
Calonne, Marat, and Mirabeau! What use?
Fall of Bastille! Ay, ay! We've done all that!
"Can warm again," say you? Yes, can! But, gods!
All that strained heart work! Ay, the old Basque!

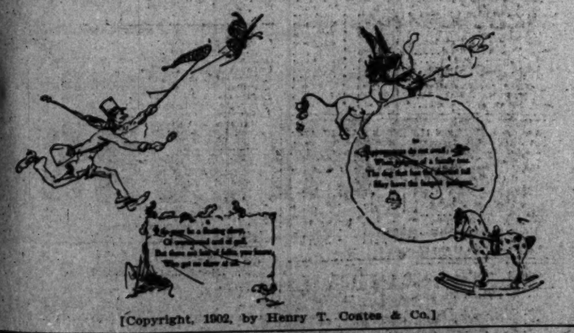
Let's think, let's think: The rebel din, the yells
And roar and rush and wild upturn of faces.
O, yes, I could! "And will?" Insist you, will?"
Ay, Jeanie, will! It shall be done! It shall!
It shall!, That's good, lass; smile.

I know they care
Not for me! I can see their flashing harness
In the park. You smug! You prurient smug!
You self-pleased blasphemers! You valiant ones!
Who there among ye all could write that book
But once? What man of ye could write it twice?
Yet I can do it, and I will; yes, I.
I'll write it and I'll throw it at your feet
And you may trample it. What say you, lass?
"They cannot trample that?" Weel, if they did.
'Twould last as long. They cannot hurt the thing
Or me. I'll build it better than it was.
And it shall stand, a book to last for ages.
I do not write for them, but for that time
When men shall get their sight; when they shall see
With clear eyes, not gold-blinded ones!

Now, lass,
To bed, to bed! This night I'm here with you;
Tomorrow I shall be with old King Louis,
Bien-aimé, and see him die again;
See crimson lightnings of revolt strike France,
And live the fierceness of mad peasants' rage.
But, ah! the task of Robespierre himself
Was not more dread, more terrible than mine!

(The book bears the stamp of Elder & Shepard, San Francisco.)

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM "WHIMLETS."



[Copyright, 1902, by Henry T. Coates & Co.]

New Story of Colonial Times.

"Maid of Montauk," by Forest Monroe, published by William R. Jenkins of New York, is a story based upon the struggles between the English, Hollanders, and Indians in and about what is now New York and along the picturesque Hudson. It is a love story, built mainly upon the experiences of a young English girl, sole survivor of a shipwreck, who falls into the hands of friendly Indians. Later on she is captured by hostiles, incited by a scheming Hollander, who is in love with the orphan. There is the usual amount of thrilling Indian fighting and, in due course of time, the maiden, after some exciting experiences, is rescued by the man she really loves and for whom she crossed the seas.

Songs from a Shipping Clerk.

"Chords from a Stranger Lyre" (Sims, Wilson & Sims) is the title of a little book of verse by Oliver Allstorm of this city. Mr. Allstorm is by business a shipping clerk in Chicago, and these verses have been conceived and written when he was not employed at those duties. It would hardly do to say that Mr. Allstorm disproves the college professor's statement that a man who works with his hands cannot be a poet; for there is not much in his book to clinch his right to that title. His best quality is earnestness, but one needs something more than that to be a poet. Mr. Allstorm will do well to read what Mr. Bliss Carman says about poetry in "The Tribune's" literary supplement.

LITERARY NEWS FROM BOSTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—A novel of timely interest owing to the recent news dispatches announcing the conclusion of an important agreement between the British and Japanese ministers to Corea on one hand and the Japanese councilor, Kato, special adviser to the Corean emperor, on the other, by which Great Britain and Japan mutually guarantee Corea's independence, is "The Queen of Quelpaert," by Archer Butler Hulbert, which Little, Brown & Co. will publish in September. From the preface of the advance sheets it appears that there is about as much fact as fiction in this new romance. Mr. Hulbert says:

"Lest there be misapprehension it should be stated that the queen of Corea was murdered in her palace at Seoul, Oct. 8, 1895, in the belief that she was intriguing to put Corea into the hands of Russia. The palace was fired, and only a fragment of her body remained to be carried in the imperial funeral, which occurred in November, 1897. The chapters, "The Imperial Funeral," and "The Signal of the Scabbard," are partly derived from the author's letters to American papers, written at the time. Russia obtained the master hand in Corea in the winter of 1897-98, and withdrew (temporarily) in March, 1898, as announced by the author's cables to the New York World—at the moment Russia's lease of Port Arthur from China was made known. This was done, according to common report, to pacify Japan."

The story is presumably told by Robert Martyn, a young American who had entered the employ of Col. Oranoff of the Russian service (whose daughter, Dulcine, he loves), to participate in international events which were taking place in the far east. Reaching Keinning, the capital of Quelpaert, in company with Oranoff and his daughter, Martyn learns that the king, after the Japanese-Chinese war and the murder of his queen by Chinese renegades, fled to the Russian legation. Martyn is sent with a guard of Russian Cossacks to a Buddhist temple on Lynx island, sixty miles west of Tsi, to bring the imperial sarcophagus, containing the queen's body, to the Russian legation, and a royal funeral—which was a great national event—was then to take place. This pageant like the Russians thought would so absorb the minds of the people that the Russian protectorate could be announced safely.

The Chinese Prince Tuen had caused the queen's death and would bitterly oppose the removal of her remains. After a journey full of adventure the young man arrived at the temple, made all his arrangements for the removal of the remains, but the treacherous Chinese, working secretly, blew up the temple, and the young American only escaped with his life from the conflagration and made his way to the legation to report his failure. Dulcine, the Russian diplomat's daughter, was the first to hear his news, and she knew its great importance, the possible ruin of her lover's reputation and of all Russia's plans. The preparations for the royal funeral were made, but when the body of the queen of Quelpaert was missing. The brave Russian girl determined to save the day, and by herself simulating the "queen of Quelpaert's body" the royal funeral took place.

It will be seen that Mr. Hulbert, who was editor of the Corean Independent until that paper was suppressed by Russian authority, has ingeniously made use of some events which actually took place in the far east.

One of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s early fall books is Charles Egbert Craddock's "The Champion," originally intended for publication in the spring. Miss Murfree tells the story of some interesting episodes in the career of Edward MacDonald, the printer's devil in a newspaper office. He is nicknamed "The Champion" because of his unrepressed ambition to be the fastest compositor at the case. He thought that the greatest sight his city could afford was the spectacle of Bob Platt, the foreman of the composing room, swiftly distributing type. As Ned expressed himself: "I'd rather stand at the case when I gits my growth than be the biggest Mogul goin'." One night Ned was persuaded by young Pete Bateman to go to Gorham's theater—a novel experience to Ned, owing to his mother's teachings—and lack of funds. Pete says that by climbing in the rear window they can see the show. Ned climbs in first and then attempts to assist Pete, but the latter's clumsiness prevents. Chagrined, Pete maliciously tells Ned that if he (Ned) doesn't come down he will tell the police that Ned entered the theater to steal the star's diamonds. Ned finds his way to a good position behind the scenes and hides in Prince Hamlet's big chair. There he overhears Jack Gorham discussing insurance with an actor, among the manager's remarks being one that his policy has expired and that he does not intend to renew it. This same actor later goes on the stage in a drunken condition, insults Mr. Gorham, and is chastised by the manager. Ned then goes to sleep. When he awakes he finds himself apparently the center of a crowded theater. But he soon hears voices and discovers three men opening the safe. The actor who was punished by Gorham is one of the trio. Ned makes a hasty escape. The theater is burned.

Pete in the meantime wandered off with companions, drank too much, and is arrested. He tells the police about Ned, insisting that his purpose was to rob the theater. The next morning the officers begin to "shadow" the distracted printer's devil. Ned sends 50 cents wrapped in paper as conscience money to Mr. Gorman to pay for his admission to the theater the night before, and his conscience is relieved. But Pete's story causes Ned's arrest, and Gorman, touched by the boy's honesty, secures a friend to go bail for the lad. Ned returns to work. Attempts are made to get him to talk, but in vain. One night while at work he reads in the "copy" prepared for the paper an article intimating that Gorham burned his own theater. Ned is indignant; he sets fire to the copy, and after it is in ashes he set up the type for an account of the paper's growth as a substitute. Foreman Bob Platt, when the forms go to press, is drunk, and the next morning, when the surprised foreman is accused of composing the substituted article, he confesses that he was intoxicated and admits that he might have done the deed. Discharged, Bob is prevented from severing his relation with the paper by Ned's confession, and the story ends with Bob a member of the sons of temperance.

Sir William Laird Clowes, as he may now write his name since the distribution of coronation honors, is best known in this country at present as the author of that monumental undertaking, a "History of the Royal Navy." Originally planned for a five royal octavo edition, six volumes already have appeared, and Sir William Laird Clowes and his associates are at work on the seventh and final volume. It was in the sixth volume of this comprehensive history that President Roosevelt's chapters on "The War of 1812" appeared—a more critical and mature account of that Anglo-American conflict than that which he wrote and had published separately at the age of 24. The American publishers of "The Royal Navy," Little, Brown & Co., endeavored to secure President Roosevelt's consent to the publication of this critical history of the war of 1812 separately, but he courteously refused.

L. C. Page & Co. have a strong list of fiction for the fall. Their latest acquisition, Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, whose "The Kindred of the Wild" was one of Page's particularly strong spring books, will have his new book, "Barbara Ladd," published in September. Robert Neilson Stephens has turned from olden days and distant scenes and written "The Mystery of Murray Davenport," a story of modern American life. Lilian Bell, whose "Abroad with the Jimmies" was published in the spring, will be represented again with "Hope Loring." Another book by a new author in whom her publishers have great hopes is Alice MacGowan. She has written "The Last Word," a love story with a New York setting, for publication early in the fall. "The Lilian Bell Birthday Book," edited by her husband, A. H. Bogue, also appears on the autumn announcement list.

The news from New Hampshire that Winston Churchill is going into politics is not surprising, considering the number of writers who mix public service and book writing. He is in a particularly easy going section for the fulfillment of political ambitions, provided they do not grow too rapidly. Cornish, of which town the author of "The Crisis" is a legal voter, is proud of its distinguished citizen, and the district is only too ready to send him to the lower branch of the state legislature. Neither are Mr. Churchill's methods of making himself solid with his constituents unfamiliar in the realm of practical politics. Giving a dinner to 400 or 500 oddfellows and others is a sure way to reach the hearts of the voters. Churchill has an estate of ample size situated on a bluff 200 feet above the Connecticut river, where he is at work on the third of his four or five interconnected novels, of which "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis" were the first two. He works slowly, however, and he is sometimes fearful that his "thunder" will be stolen.

Katharine Pyle, the author artist, sister of Howard Pyle, has been at work on another illustrated juvenile which her Boston publishers will bring out for the holiday season under the title of "In the Green Forest." It is, of course, a fairy story for young readers, with numerous full page pictures and smaller drawings by the accomplished author.

A new edition of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "How to Live" is announced for the fall. Dr. Hale's books, particularly "The Man Without a Country," have enjoyed an unusual sale this year, due, in a great measure, to his 80th birthday celebration.

New Hampshire now "points with pride" to her notable array of literary talent. In a book just issued by the Hon. Frank West Rollins, ex-governor of the White Mountain state, entitled "Tourists' Guide Book to the State of New Hampshire," in which the originator of the "old home week" idea reads to bring the summer resorts of that state to the attention of the public seeking rest and recuperation in the summer, we find recorded:

"New Hampshire has contributed honorably to American letters, past and present. Some of the speeches of her greatest son, Daniel Webster, are as truly literature as Lincoln's Gettysburg address. To take the one step which separates the sublime from the ridiculous, that nursery classic, 'Mary Had a Little Lamb,' was written by a New Hampshire woman, Mrs. Sara J. Hale, who was the first editor of Godey's Lady's Book. Hosea Ballou, one of the founders of Universalism, was a native of the Granite state, and so were the more recently deceased James Freeman Clark and Samuel C. Bartlett. Prominent anti-salvery writers and workers were N. P. Rogers and Parker Pillsbury, and the songs of that period were largely made and sung by the Hutchinson family." The ex-governor then names Joseph C. Neal, one of the earliest American humorists; B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington), Samuel Walter Foss, Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer; Dudley Leavitt, almanac maker; Carroll D. Wright, statistician; Elliott Coues, ornithologist; A. R. Spofford, congressional librarian; Frank B. Sanborn, the sage of Concord, Mass.; Prof. Arthur L. Perry, political economist; Charles A. Young, astronomer; also Charles A. Dana, Horace Greeley, Horace White, and Charles R. Miller of journalistic fame, Thomas W. Knox, James T. Fields, William D. Ticknor, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Celia Thaxter, Edna Dean Proctor, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Richard B. Kimball, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Miss Alice Brown, Mrs. John Sherwood, Miss Kate Sanborn, and Mrs. Ellen C. Rollins, the latter of Philadelphia. To pad out the list Mr. Rollins gives the names of authors who spend the summer in New Hampshire. Indiana may now "go way back," etc.

John T. Trowbridge, the veteran author, is engaged in preparing a volume of recollections for the press at his home on the shores of Spy pond, in Boston's suburbs.

Hezekiah Butterworth is spending the summer in Boston, and he expects to have ready for the fall two books—"Tales of South America" and "Red Settle Stories." He has recently returned from a six weeks' journey in Porto Rico.

Louise Chandler Moulton is, as usual, spending the summer in England. Another Boston poet, Louise Imogen Guiney, has been traveling abroad for nearly three years.

"Stage Confidences" is the title of Clara Morris' new book, which the Lothrops will bring out in the fall.

Alexander Black has written, in "Richard Gordon," a story of New York social and bohemian life, which is on Lothrop's fall fiction list. This same firm will bring out "The Whirlwind," a civil war story by Rupert Hughes.

Mrs. Laura E. Richards, whose latest book, "Mrs. Tree," recently issued, is enjoying a good sale, is spending the summer as usual at Belgrade, Great Pond, Me.

FRANKLIN.

SELECTIONS FOR READING.

Prof. Clark of the University of Chicago Presents Work for the Elocutionist.

S. H. Clark, professor of public reading in the University of Chicago, and himself a public reader of twenty years' experience, has compiled "The Universal Selection Readings" (Charles Scribner's Sons), a volume of over 500 pages, about equally divided between prose and poetical selections. Mr. Clark in his introduction says that from his experience all selections used are well adapted to public reading, and he should know, but there are some which, from various causes, he thinks he has apparently been reviewer's death-bed. But he soon hears voices and discovers three men opening the safe. The actor who was punished by Gorham is one of the trio. Ned makes a hasty escape. The theater is burned.

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"A PEAK IN DARIEN." MR. HOLLOPETER'S DEVOTION.

[Copyright, 1902, Dana Estes & Co.]

ANOTHER chapter from Mrs. Richards' delightful "Mrs. Tree" (Dana Estes & Co.) is that where Homer Hollopeter, the postmaster who writes poetry and is devoted to Keats, explains a picture which stands for his unspoken affection for the listener's mother.

THE PEAK IN DARIEN.

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or, like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific, and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent upon a peak in Darien.
—John Keats.

Behind the yellow walls of the postoffice Mr. Homer Hollopeter mourning deeply and sincerely for his cousin. The little room devoted to collecting and dispensing the United States mail, formerly a dingy and sordid den, had become, through Mr. Homer's efforts, cheerfully seconded by those of Will Jaquith, a little temple of shining neatness, where even Miss Phoebe's or Miss Vesta's dainty feet might have trod without fear of pollution. It was more like home to Mr. Homer than the bare little room where he slept, and now, that it was his own, he delighted in dusting, polishing, and cleaning, as a woman might have done. The walls were brightly whitewashed, and adorned with portraits of Keats and Shelley; on brackets in two opposite corners Homer and Shakespeare gazed at each other with mutual approval. The stove was black and glossy as an Ashantee chief, and the clock, once an unsightly mass of flyspecks and cobwebs, now showed a white front as immaculate as Mr. Homer's own. Opposite the clock hung a large photograph, in a handsome gilt frame, of a mountain peak towering alone against a clear sky. When Mr. Homer entered the postoffice the day after Miss Phoebe's funeral, he carried in his hand a fine wreath of ground pine tied with a purple ribbon, and this wreath he proceeded to hang over the mountain picture. Will Jaquith watched him with wondering sympathy. The little gentleman's eyes were red, and his hands trembled.

"Let me help you, sir!" cried Jaquith, springing up. "Let me hang it for you, won't you?"

But Mr. Homer waved him off, gently but decidedly.

"I thank you, William; I thank you," he said, "but I prefer to perform this action myself. It is a tribute, sir, to an admirable woman. I wish to pay it in person; in person."

After some effort he succeeded in attaching the wreath, and, standing back, surveyed it with mournful pride.

"I think that looks well," he said. "My fingers are unaccustomed to twine any garlands save those of song, but I think that looks well, William?"

"Very well, sir!" said William, heartily. "It is a handsome wreath and how pretty the green looks against the gold."

"The green is emblematic; it is the color of memory," said Mr. Homer. "This wreath, though comparatively enduring, will fade, William; will become desiccated in time, a natural process of decay, but the memory of my beloved cousin will endure, sir, in one faithful heart, while that heart continues to—beat; to—throb; to—a—palpitate."

He was silent for a few minutes, gazing at the picture; then he continued:

"I had hoped," he said at the end of that date in the near future my dear cousin would have condescended to visit our—retreat, William, and have favored it will the seal of approval. I venture to think that she would have found its condition improved; ameliorated—a rendered more in accordance with the ideal. But it was not to be, sir; it was not to be. As the lamented Keats observes: 'The spirit mourn'd "Adieu!"' She is gone, sir, gone!"

"I have often meant to ask you, sir," said Will Jaquith, "what mountain that is. I don't seem to recognize it."

Mr. Homer was silent, his eyes still fixed on the picture. Jaquith thinking he had not heard, repeated the question.

"I heard you, William; I heard you!" said Mr. Homer, with dignity. "I was considering what reply to make to you. That picture, sir, represents a peak in Darien."

"Indeed!" said Will, in surprise. "Do you know its name? I did not think there were any so high as that."

Mr. Homer waved his hands with a vague gesture.

"I do not know its name," he said, "therefore I expressly said a peak. I do not even know that this special mountain is in Darien, though I consider it so; I consider it so. The picture, William, is a symbolical one—to me. It represents a woman."

"Woman?" repeated Jaquith, puzzled.

"Woman!" said Mr. Homer. His mild face flushed; he cleared his throat nervously and opened and shut his mouth several times.

"I pay today, as I have told you, my young friend, a tribute to one admirable woman; but the peak in Darien symbolises—a woman in general. Without woman, sir, what or where should we be? Unfitted to attain a knowledge of—a woman, through the medium of the—a—passion (I speak of it with reverence!), what or where are we? We journey over arid plains, we flounder in treacherous quagmires. Suddenly looms before us, clear against the sky, as here represented, the peak in Darien—woman! Guided by the—a—passion (I speak of its lofty phases, sir, its lofty phases!), we scale those crystal heights. It may be in fancy only; it may be that circumstances over which we have no control forbid our even setting an actual foot on even the bases of the peak; but this is a case in which fancy is superior to fact. In fancy we scale those heights; and—and we stare at the Pacific, sir, and look at each other with a wild surmise—silent, sir, silent, upon a peak in Darien!"

Mr. Homer said no more, but stood gazing at his picture, rapt in contemplation. Jaquith was silent, too, watching him, half in amusement, half—or more than half—in something not unlike reverence. Mr. Homer was not an imposing figure; his back was long, his legs were sort, his hair and nose were distinctly absurd; but now, the homely face seemed transfigured, irradiated by an inward glow of feeling. Jaquith recalled Mrs. Tree's words. Had this quaint little gentleman really been in love with his beautiful mother? Poor Mr. Homer! It was funny, but it was pathetic, too. Poor Mr. Homer!

The young man's thoughts ran swiftly on. The peak in Darien! Well, that was all true. Only, how if—unconsciously he spoke aloud, his eyes on the picture—"how if a man were inhibited for a time by—I shall have to mix my metaphors, Mr. Homer—by a will o' the wisp, and fell into the quagmire, and lost sight of his mountain for a time, only to find it again, more lovely than—would he have any right to—what was it you said, sir?—to try once more to scale those crystal heights?"

"Undoubtedly he would," said Mr. Homer Hollopeter. "Undoubtedly, if he were sure of himself, sure that no false light—I perceive the mixture of metaphors, but this cannot always be avoided—would again fall across his path."

"He is sure of that——" said Will Jaquith, under his breath.

He had risen, and the two men were standing side by side—both intent upon the picture. Twilight was falling, but a ray of the setting sun stole through the little window and rested upon the peak in Darien.

"He is sure of that!" repeated Will Jaquith.

When he spoke again his voice was husky, his speech rapid and broken.

"Mr. Homer"—no one ever said "Mr. Hollopeter," nor would he have been pleased if any one had—"I have been here six months, have I not? Six months tomorrow?"

"Yes, William," said Mr. Homer, turning his mild eyes on his assistant.

"Have I—have I given satisfaction, sir?"

"Eminent satisfaction," said Mr. Homer, cordially. "William, I have had no fault to find, none. Your punctuality, your exactness, your asaiduity, leave nothing to be desired. This has been a great gratification to me—on many accounts."

"Then you—you think I have the right to call myself a man once more; that I have the right to take up a man's life, its joys as well as its labors?"

"I think so, most emphatically!" cried the little gentleman, nodding his head. "I think you deserve the best that life has to give."

"Then—then, Mr. Homer, may I have a day off tomorrow, please? I want"—he broke off into a tremulous laugh and laid his hand on the elder man's shoulder—"I want to climb the peak, Mr. Homer!"

So it came to pass one day, soon after this that as Mrs. Tree was sitting by her fire, with the parrot dozing on his perch beside her, there came to the house two young people, who entered without knock or ring, and coming hand in hand to her side, bent down, not saying a word, and kissed her.

"Mighty tight!" cried Mrs. Tree, her eyes twinkling brightly under a tremendous frown. "What is the meaning of all this, I should like to know? How dare you kiss me, Willy Jaquith?"

"Old friends to love!" said Jacko, opening one yellow eye and ruffling his feathers knowingly.

"Jacko knows how I dare!" said Will Jaquith. "Dear old friend, I will tell you what it means. It means that I have brought you another golden lily in place of the one you said I spoiled. You can only have her to look at, though, because she is mine, mine and my mother's, and we cannot give her up, even to you."

"I didn't exactly break my promise, Lily!" cried the old lady; her hands trembled on her stick, but her cap was erect, immovable. "I didn't tell him, but I never promised not to tell James Stedman, you know I never did."

The lovely dark eyed girl bent over her and kissed the withered cheek again.

"My dear! My naughty, wicked, delightful dear!" she murmured, "how shall I ever forgive you—or thank you?"

CARE OF THE TEETH.

An Interesting and Useful Book by Samuel A. Hopkins.

If you have an engagement at the dentist's it may console you to know that scientific dentistry is only half a century old. Just think what you would have suffered if you had been your own grandfather! That is only one of many interesting things you can learn from Samuel A. Hopkins' little book, "The Care of the Teeth" (D. Appleton & Co.). First our dentists learned how to pull the diseased teeth out; then they learned from study and observation how to stop the decay, and to preserve the teeth. As in many other things the Chinese lead us in dentistry by a few centuries. Mr. Hopkins says: "Eighteen hundred years before Christ the art of medicine had made considerable progress in China, and that a certain place more or less prominent had been assigned to the care of teeth. The earliest Hindu work on medicine, written about 1500 B. C., contains allusions to the teeth and gives definite rules for the cleaning of the mouth. Some of the Hindu laws of health were considered so important that for their better enforcement they were embodied in sacred works, and among them was at least one rule which provided for the cleansing of the mouth after eating." The Roman laws of the twelve tables contain references which show that in those days they had some knowledge of dentistry, and artificial teeth were known to both Romans and Greeks. Gold fillings were found in teeth of Egyptian mummies, buried centuries before the Christian era.

Concerning the destruction by mouth washes of the bacteria which destroy the teeth he says:

In the mouth it is possible for us to control in some measure the rapidity with which bacteria develop. This cannot be done by antiseptic or mouth washes alone, as experiments have shown. Röse has recently announced the results of certain experiments made with corrosive sublimate of the strength of 1 to 500. Corrosive sublimate is the strongest of all antiseptics, and on account of its poisonous properties should never be used as a mouth wash. In the experiments by Röse the number of bacteria in the mouth were carefully estimated, and then the mouth was carefully washed with corrosive sublimate of the strength of 1 to 500. Nearly all the bacteria seemed to be killed. Yet in fifteen minutes 9 per cent of these bacteria had developed, and in two and one-half hours 23 per cent had developed, and at the end of one and one-half hours 75 per cent of the original number were found in the mouth.

On the other hand, it can be readily shown that thorough mastication reduces the number of bacteria in the mouth. By the act of vigorous chewing they are brushed off the teeth and out of their resting places and are mixed with the masticated food and carried into the stomach, where they will be destroyed by the acid of the healthy gastric juices.

To produce strong teeth is almost as simple a matter as to produce strong arms. To accomplish this, however, it is necessary to see that the children have at each meal some wholesome article of food that calls for vigorous mastication and to see that it is thoroughly masticated. If this plan is persisted in the habit will soon become established so that it will seem to be spontaneous. Bills for dentistry will be reduced, the child's teeth will become strong and well polished, and there will be a distinct enlargement of the jaw and a strengthening of the facial muscles. There can be no exaggeration of the marvelous results achieved by vigorous mastication. Indeed, the fear of appearing too radical and the danger of overstating the advantages gained by exercise leads me to an underestimation of the value of this hygienic measure.

The author calls attention to the perfect teeth of the Syrians when they first came to this country. Many of these immigrants never tasted meat in their lives, but unless they stick to their former vegetable diet their teeth will become as bad as ours. He also refers to the fine teeth found in the Indian mounds of America—the teeth of the aboriginies. The Ashanti negro and Hottentot also have fine, even dentures. As to the improvement of mature teeth under hygienic treatment he tells of a woman of 38 whose teeth had been—

Repeatedly filled at the gum margins and upon the approximal surfaces as well as on the grinding surfaces. When examination was made at the beginning of the treatment there were found to be thirty-one distinct marks of decay which required treatment—that is, thirty-one fillings were required in these much filled teeth. The patient naturally drove her almost to despair, for she abhorred the idea of wearing false teeth, which meant to her the loss of charm and the loss of power as well. The dentist explained concerning the possibility of improvement which a persistent course of treatment might bring about, and the patient became most willing and conscientious in carrying out that treatment.

Natural foods, cereals, fruit, green vegetables, milk, and meat formed the chief articles of her diet, and it was insisted that at every meal there should be some article of food which required prolonged mastication. It might be shredded wheat or hard rye bread or whole wheat biscuit or tough meat, but something requiring a prolonged effort to masticate was prescribed for every meal. Candy and sweet biscuits were prohibited entirely. She had never intentionally neglected the cleansing of her teeth, but she was urged to take special care of them, and lest her attention be diverted from the task she was asked to stand before a looking-glass while she was brushing them. This she did after every meal when she did not lunch or dine out, and of course she was most careful to cleanse the mouth and teeth before going to bed at night. After the teeth had been carefully filled and put in order they were thoroughly polished with a stick of pumice, and also with fine powders every month for five months. During this time three slight defects showed themselves, but these were repaired by slight operations.

The treatment was begun in 1896. In the last two years only three repairs have been made; the gums are healthy, the teeth are well polished, and there is no sign of recurrence of the former trouble.

STUDY OF REMBRANDT.

A Translation of M. Bréal's Appreciation, by Miss Clementina Black.

Auguste Bréal's monograph on Rembrandt has been translated by Miss Clementina Black, and published in an agreeable form by a London firm and also by E. P. Dutton of New York. M. Bréal has followed the development of Rembrandt's genius and of his technical ability. Of his portraits, he says that none of them is a likeness. "They are more like than life. When once Rembrandt had seen what he wanted to express, when he had been struck by a certain side of character that he desired to render, he sacrificed everything else to that. This explains why several of the artist's contemporaries were dissatisfied with their portraits. That they should have been so is by no means surprising. Rembrandt saw them as no one else saw them, and as they did not see themselves. He painted them faithfully—in his own way. His manner of observing creates a new being. The portraits left by him give us the feeling of knowing the father, the mother, the brother, and the sister of the artist. We do know them indeed, if we look at them in the right way, but not with the knowledge we might have gained from being in their company while they were alive."

This observation, which is astute, might be made of many distinguished portrait painters. There is much about the man as well as the artist in the book—and, on the whole, it seems pleasanter to read of the artist than the man. Most of us are philistine and like the philistine virtues. It is better to quench personal curiosity and concern oneself merely with the products of a man's genius and the demonstrations of his talent. Referring to Rembrandt's taste in selection, M. Bréal says: "No object was too humble for Rembrandt. He regarded nothing as 'below' or unworthy of his talent. He spoke just now of the armor, the arms, and jewelry that he possessed, but the matting, the rosary, the gourd, and the hour glass in St. Jerome's grotto were all objects of patient study. Rembrandt did not fall into inartistic and tedious minuteness of a Gerard Dow, because he never lost sight of the whole he had in view; but everything was of interest to him, and for that reason he knows how to make everything interesting."

The volume is an appreciation rather than a criticism, but it is judicious and at no time unmeasured in its phrases. It will be of interest to any student or lover of pictures.

TALK BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

[Copyright, 1902, Doubleday, Page & Co.]

A SERIES of homely talks which Booker T. Washington delivered on Sunday nights to his students at Tuskegee have been collected in book form under the title of "Character Building" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) The following is one, and by it the reader can see with what simple art the negro leader seeks to advise those who look to him for help. He calls it "On the Influence of Example":

A few evenings ago while in Cincinnati I was pleasantly surprised after speaking at a large meeting to be invited by a company of young colored men to attend for a few minutes a reception at their clubroom. I

CHICAGO WOMAN WRITING IRISH FAIRY TALES.

Last December there appeared in McClure's Magazine a striking story of Irish fairy lore. It was by Herminie Templeton, a name new to magazine readers. The writer is a Chicago woman, who until a short time ago was employed in the recorder's office of this city. Since then her name has been appended to numerous short stories and poems in the magazine, and the August number contains another of the Irish tales, "How the Fairies Came to Ireland," which is one of a series upon which the author is engaged and which will appear continuously until December. They are the inarnate spirit of fairy lore and they illustrate, better than anything else which has appeared, the glamour which the legends of old have thrown over that island and its people. The author is of Irish ancestry, her father having been an officer in a prominent regiment of the English army. She comes naturally by her knowledge of the Irish people, their brogue, and their folklore. The McClure house is justly enthusiastic about the new writer and her work, and it will bring out the stories in book form at the first of the year. The illustrations are by Garth Jones, a noted English artist.

THE NEW HARMONY COMMUNITIES.

GEORGE BROWNING LOCKWOOD of Indianapolis has contributed a valuable addition to the historical literature of the country in his account of the various cooperative communities in Indiana. Beginning with the Rappites, who founded the town of New Harmony, on the Wabash river, after abandoning their earlier settlement in Pennsylvania, Mr. Lockwood carefully traces the growth of these movements. Although all of them were, to a certain extent, failures, yet the seed sown by these early reformers has borne good fruit. The communities have gone the way of all communities, but the principles inculcated still live and the ideas there given birth and nurtured are abroad in the land and spreading.

New Harmony, originally, was the home of a band of Germans who had fled their own country because of religious and other persecutions. At their head was George Rapp, a man of great power and organizing ability. These expatriates, by casting their labor and talents into a common lot, established, in short time, a vast farm worth millions of dollars. Marriage was not permitted, however, and it was necessary to draw recruits from the old country to maintain the quota.

In course of time dissensions arose and the great farm was sold. Eventually it passed into the hands of Robert Owen, the famous English reformer, and in this spot, then on the outskirts of civilisation, he gathered about him a most remarkable congregation of talented men. The eyes of the world were directed to this social experiment station. Looking at the work then accomplished, although accounted a failure at the time, one must admit that it was a pronounced success, after all.

Parke Godwin, in his "Popular View of Fourierism," divides social reformers into three classes—first, the pure theorists, who have contented themselves with picturing the ideal state of society without suggesting a practical effort at its attainment, as Plato in the "Republic," Moore in "Utopia," Barrington in "Oceana," and Campanella in the "City of the Sun." Second are the practical reformers, the Rappites, Moravians, and Shakers, and, third, those who have demonstrated social theories with actual experiments, as Owen, Cabot, Fourier, and St. Simon.

New Harmony, originally, was merely the home of a stolid, quiet people, whose chief aim in life was to get plenty of food and clothing and an opportunity to live in peace away from the world. Viewed in this light, the settlement was eminently successful.

With the advent of Robert Owen a new order of things was inaugurated. To this scientific outpost in the west there came such men as Sir Charles Lyell, Leo Lesquereux, Prince Alexander Philip Maximilian and his company of distinguished scientists, F. B. Meek, Dr. Elderhorst, and many others. One member of the New Hamorny coterie of savants, William Maclure, was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; another, Robert Dale Owen, became the legislative father of the Smithsonian institution. New Harmony became the headquarters of the United States geological survey, and it was also the site of a museum containing the remarkable collections of Say and Maclure and of a scientific library second to none on the continent.

It was in certain of the New Harmony communities that women were first given a voice and vote in local legislative assemblies, and there the doctrine of equal political rights for all, without regard for sex or color, was first proclaimed by Frances Wright. Through this brilliant woman, also, New Harmony became one of the earliest centers of the abolition movement. From this remarkable community sprang the first woman's literary club in the United States, the earliest of American dramatic clubs, and the first known example of prohibition of the liquor traffic by legislative enactment in the United States.

Here, also, began the system of mechanics' libraries, branches of which are now found in every state in the union. The little torch of learning held aloft in the wilderness by Robert Owen and his associates has, with the close of years, spread a strong and growing light, the effects of which may easily be traced and accounted for. This was the birthplace of the manual training school, the first practical application of the Pestalozzian system of education now everywhere predominant. To Robert Owen the country is indebted for the idea of infant schools. To this spot we may also trace Constantine Rafinesque, the pioneer ichthyologist of the west; William Maclure, "the father of American geology"; Thomas Say, "the father of American zoology"; Charles Albert Lesueur, the first classifier of the fishes in the great lakes; and Gen. Troost, one of the earliest of American mineralogists.

Looking back over three-quarters of a century, Mr. Lockwood finds that New Harmony has left an indelible impress upon the entire west. It will not be denied that this community of talented men, each an expert in his peculiar line, must have left some work which will be enduring. Indiana has given to the world a large proportion of talented writers, statesmen, poets, men, and women unusually gifted in various lines of activity. Who shall say that the spark was not fanned to an ember in New Harmony, which in its time was the acknowledged center of learning in the west, if, indeed, not in the entire country?

The Rappites who dug prosperous farms out of the wilderness have been gathered to their fathers, and the Owenites have gone the way of all flesh, but the spirit of that remarkable community is still rampant, disseminated over a tremendous area. It does not attract the attention that would follow if all these talented persons were gathered together in a single community, but the seed sown in New Harmony by the early reformers who builded better than they knew has found lodgment all over the United States. The quaint old town, the scene of remarkable experiments, is now a well ordered and prosaic place, with only the remnants of the antique buildings to mark its history, but the influences sent forth will continue to be felt in American life long after these buildings shall have crumbled to dust.

Mr. Lockwood has given his subject careful study and marshals his facts in attractive array. Not the least entertaining feature of his book is to be found in the quaint old engravings of the early buildings of New Harmony and some of its founders. The book is published by the Chronicle company of Marion, Ind.

ANOTHER NATURE STUDY READER.

"Harold's Discussions," a Handy Book of Natural Phenomena.

The Nature Study Reader series which John W. Troeger of La Grange, Ill., is preparing for D. Appleton & Co., has now reached the fifth volume. It is called "Harold's Discussions," which is a poor title for so useful a book. There is no Harold in it and there are no discussions which we can discern.

"The first ten chapters present a brief sketch of the life that has existed in the geological ages of the past. The forces acting on life and the earth, recording their history, have been considered in the foregoing volume. The next five chapters discuss subjects pertaining to the outer envelope of our earth—namely: the atmosphere, that plays so important a part in the evolution of life. Considerable attention is given to the movements of the air and their causes, and to the methods of observation by which we gain our knowledge. These chapters are the result of successful work done by the sixth grade.

"In the next six chapters we look out upon the earth's surroundings—the sun, moon, planets, stars, and nebulæ, that contribute so greatly to our welfare and awaken in us feelings of wonder.

"Chapters XXII to XXX treat of the unity and variation of plant and animal life to be observed all about us. As far as these lines of discussion have been presented to seventh and eighth grades, they have proved acceptable and profitable to them. They seem to give them the foundation to read the more pretentious works."

The above, from the author's preface, explains the general scope of the work. The little book illustrated with many pictures and diagrams, and its matter is put in such a simple way that almost the youngest readers may understand it. Even older persons will find it a handy manual from which to learn the explanation of many things which are so common that we think not of their causes until some youngster asks us and puts us "up a stump."

STORY OF A SON OF HAM.

"Blood Will Tell," by Benjamin Rush Davenport, a Terrible Argument Against Miscegenation.

"Blood Will Tell," by Benjamin Rush Davenport (Caxton chapel, Cleveland), is a story that leaves the reader with hideous pictures dancing before his eyes. It is the story of an aristocratic Boston girl, descendant of a long line of notable people, who unwittingly becomes the bride of a man in whose veins there flows a strain of negro blood. She is not aware of this fact until her child is born, a hideous, deformed, coal black monstrosity, in whose ugly and repulsive being there is concentrated all the traits that had been passed over in the father. The mother of the husband, hearing that her son has married a "white cow," curses their offspring. The birth of the child is responsible for a number of deaths and the temporary insanity of the mother, who believes some one has stolen her babe and substituted the negro in its stead. The father, giving way to his instincts, murders a girl of Boston and commits suicide when brought to trial for his crime. The author endeavors to show that a negro will always remain so, despite all the refining influences that may be thrown about him. He causes Burton, the white negro, to moralise in this strain:

"My blood and natural inclinations are those common to the descendants of Ham. It matters not that my skin is white, I am still a negro. The acquirement of education, culture, and refinement of the white race has made no change in my blood and inherent instincts. I am ever a negro.

I may have every outward and visible sign, but the inward and spiritual grace of the white race is not and can never be mine. I am a wretched sham, fraud, and libel upon the white race with my fair skin and affected manner. . . . Notwithstanding its association with Egyptian, Roman, and Arabian culture and civilisation, fountains for all the thirsty white race, the negro has benefited not at all. It is where it was 5,000 years ago. God's will be done!

GOSSIP OF THEATRICAL AND OPERATIC STAGE.

A YOUTHFUL COQUETTE.—One of the most active New York members of the Professional Woman's league has a little girl who is a living exemplification of the truth of the remark of the French sage who declared that "coquetry is feminine." Though not yet 8 years of age, this child amuses her mother and visitors to her house by a display of a thousand tiny wiles evidently designed favorably to impress the small boys and even the grown men who call.

Among the most frequent comers to the home recently has been a certain artist whom the league has employed to design costumes for the woman's exhibition at Madison Square garden. The mother, a prominent actress, is chairman of the committee on attendants at the exhibition, and consequently she must pass on the artist's sketches. A few days ago this gentleman, on his way to the player's study, met the little girl on the stairs. Halting, he stooped and accosted her.

"How are you, little girl?" he inquired, pleasantly. "Are you going to kiss me this afternoon?"

The 8 year old shook her head gravely.

"No," she replied. "Mamma says I mustn't kiss men."

The artist laughed and continued on his way.

He had advanced only a few steps, however, when he felt a restraining hand on his coat tails. Turning around quickly he saw that his captor was a little girl. She was looking down with the pretty air of a young débutante.

"Mother says I mustn't kiss men," she repeated. "But I'm a little girl and you're a big man and if you really tried to kiss me I don't think I could help it!"

TOO GOOD TO BE LEFT OUT.—An amusing illustration of the way the comedy side of a musical production is built up is illustrated in "The Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino, New York. On the opening night of that production there was a stage wait that seemed likely to necessitate the ringing down of the curtain.

In the course of one bit of business Adele Ritchie had occasion to place her head on Tom Seabrooke's shoulder. When she tried to raise it again it became evident that a filigree pompon she wore in her headdress had caught in the comedian's red whiskers. Try as she would it was impossible for her to free herself. The action was delayed, the actress struggled, and the comedian guyed.

Finally, the audience was in an uproar when Miss Ritchie succeeded in tearing herself loose, tears in her eyes, for the experience had evidently resulted in some hairpulling that was not at all pleasant. But now each night and at matinees the same incident is repeated, by design, not accident, though it cannot be said that art in this case is nearly as effective as was accident.

MAKE THEMSELVES UGLY.—May Robson and Laura Joyce Bell are not the only character comediennes on the American stage at present who are willing, for the sake of dramatic art and the notions of playwrights, to sacrifice good looks. Little Katie Barry, the London player, who is one of the distinctive hits of "A Chinese Honeymoon," makes up in grotesque fashion as the English slavey. All others in the cast and the chorus girls and men are clothed in silks, satins, and brocades rish in color and trimming. Miss Barry's dresses until the last twenty minutes of the last act are probably as funny duckings as were ever put on by a woman on the New York stage. Not only does she make herself almost a "fright" as regards her garments. She does her hair up in a comical style, wears the good-sized gaiters of a man on her small feet, and puts a smudge of blue grease paint on her nose. The effect is ludicrous. But Miss Barry is not by any means an unattractive person off the stage. She has an intelligent face and dresses in quiet, good taste.

WANTED ALL THAT WAS DUE TO HIM.—An old timer recalled this story a few days ago of an incident that occurred while Edwin Booth was playing "Venice Preserved" in "Old Man Crisp's theater" in Memphis years ago. William Henderson was the leading man of the company.

As may be recalled by those familiar with the old time tragic chassic, Pierre and Jaffier, at the end of the last act, die on the stage, their final exit from life's scene being prefaced by a few words spoken by each. When the play was announced a friend of Henderson came to him and asked:

"I say, Henderson, do you know that there is a long speech in the original of your part which has been cut out?"

Henderson admitted that he was not familiar with the original, and the friend brought him a copy. Therein he found a speech of some twenty or thirty lines, with which Pierre soliloquized just before breathing his last. Henderson memorized it.

Finally, on the night of the performance, he spoke the two lines in Booth's acting version, but, much to the astonishment of the great tragedian, continued, speaking line after line.

"Die, die!" whispered Booth; "why in thunder don't you die?"

But Henderson kept merrily on and finished and took a burst of applause.

Later the tragedian interrogated him on the subject.

"Look here Will," he asked, "where in the world did you get that new speech?"

"It is in the original," was Henderson's answer; "but some rank bad actor must have cut it out."

NOT THE RIGHT KIND OF BABY.—While "The Way of the World" was being tried in Washington, before it was presented in New York, a difficulty arose, such as often does occur in a traveling company, and a straightening out of which falls to the stage manager, whose lot in such a case is like that of Gilbert's proverbial policeman. In this particular instance Mr. Addelmann won out by a Garrison finish that saved Clyde Fitch's sensational comedy from a climax such as even the "dramatist of surprises" had never contemplated using in "The Way of the World." The real live baby which is carried on in the play was suffering from a cold, something of which no self-respecting "property baby" has ever been guilty. But in these days of realism the "prop" doll has been relegated to the dust of the property room. Therefore when the baby became too ill to appear in the play, a live substitute had to be found in time for the evening performance. At rehearsal during the morning Mr. Addelmann noticed a little girl playing about the stage, evidently the child of one of the stage carpenters. The stage manager questioned her as to whether she had a baby brother or sister.

"No, sir, I ain't got no baby in my house, but I know a lady what's got a infant if you want it fer de show. She rents it out often."

"Well," said Addelmann, pleased with an easy solution of the difficulty, tell the lady to bring her baby here at 7 o'clock. Are you sure it's a good baby and won't cry?"

"It's a reg'lar little actor, that baby is," was the reassuring response, and the stage manager retired "up stage," satisfied that all was well.

At 7 in the evening Mr. Addelmann strolled theaterwards according to his wont. He found his youthful informant of the morning dangling her slim, black stockined legs from a stage doorkeeper's stool.

"Hey, mister," she called out, with a smile of friendly greeting, "I seen de lady, and she says she'll be here wid de kid at 7."

"Ought to be here now, then," said the stage manager, consulting his watch, but neither woman nor baby was in evidence at 7:45. Mr. Addelmann, in despair, had decided to fall back upon the time honored but ever infantile property doll. Indeed, that useful if not strictly ornamental object had already been exhumed from amidst the papier maché gold goblets, the rusty foils, and artificial faded flowers of the "property" room, and the stage manager was holding it at arm's length to see whether distance might not lend a saving proportion of enchantment to the view, when from the direction of the back door a child's shrill voice was heard.

"Here's de lady, mister. She's got de baby for yez."

"Thank goodness!" exclaimed Addelmann, tossing the "prop" doll aside, and striding toward the stage entrance, there to his confusion stood a stout colored woman, holding up for his inspection the blackest of tiny pickaninnies.

"Hayar's de baby, mistah," said mammy, with a broad grin. "I'e needen be 'feaid he moight cry, case he done nated befo' now, yassir," she went on, unconscious of the stage manager's discomfiture. "Yassir, Thomas Algerpon, he done play little Georgie in 'Uncle Tom' week befo' las' at——"

Mr. Addelmann could stand no more; thrusting a dollar into the woman's hand, he fled in search of the discarded "prop" baby while the woman departed, murmuring indignantly as she left the theater, "Why diden' dey tole me dey wanted a little white chile?"

HOW TO MAKE A RURAL DRAMA.—A western newspaper published the following recipe for a rural drama:

A canvas barn, a painted tree,
A slow New England drawl;
A large square room, with two or three
Worked mottoes on the wall;
A hint of wicked city life
By some one in the cast,
Who plays an honest farmer's wife
With something of a past.
A man from town whose shirt is clean,
And has at least two suits,
To brighten up the rural scene
Of overalls and boots;
A cow, if one can be secured;
A soft nosed mare named Bess,
A dog or two, and you're assured
Unqualified success.
Just take these few ingredients
And mix them as you may,
And keep them free from common sense,
You'll have a rural play.

MRS. HOPPER AFTER A FORTUNE.—Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper is now in Victoria, British Columbia, to institute in the courts of British Columbia proceedings against Premier Dunsmuir for a portion of the Dunsmuir millions, to which she lays claim because of the marriage of her mother to Alexander Dunsmuir, the premier's only brother.

Alexander Dunsmuir died soon after his marriage, leaving the great bulk of his estate to his wife, but when Mrs. Dunsmuir was on her deathbed an agreement was reached between her and the premier by which she agreed to forego her claims in consideration of a certain sum of money. Mrs. Hopper, who is accompanied by her legal adviser, Judge Coyne of San Francisco, holds that her mother was not in full possession of her faculties, being near dissolution when this agreement was reached. Mrs. Hopper also declares that the fact that the premier retained her mother's own lawyer to draw up and execute the agreement precluded the dying woman from disinterested legal advice she would otherwise have had.

Mrs. Hopper is entering suit to recover the widow's share—namely: one-third of the estate.

OPENING OF THE NEW YORK SEASON.—The following is a list of the dates of openings and the attractions to be presented during the first weeks at the principal New York theaters:

Fourteenth Street theater, Aug. 18, with "Robert Emmet," by Brandon Tynan.

Academy of Music, Aug. 7, with "Quincy Adams Sawyer," dramatized by Justin Adams.

Irving Place theater, Oct. 1.

Garden theater, in September, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in a new play.

Madison Square theater, early in September, with "The New Clown," a London comedy.

The Princess, Shubert Brothers' new theater, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, Oct. 1, with Weedon Grossmith in "The Night of the Party."

Weber & Fields, Sept. 4, with "Twirly-Whirly."

Daly's, Sept. 15, with "A Country Girl," with William Norris in the leading part.

Wallack's, Sept. 2, probably with "Mrs. Jack," a comedy of American life, by Grace Livingston Furniss. Alice Fisher playing the title role.

The Bijou, Sept. 8, with "Hearts Adame," by Genevieve Ward.

The Manhattan, Sept. 8, with "Capt. Molly," by George C. Haselton.

The Savoy, Sept. 1, with Robert Edeson in "Soldiers of Fortune," followed by Ethel Barrymore in a new play.

The Garrick, in September, with Robert Marshall's comedy, "There's Many a Slip."

The Herald Square, Sept. 1, with Jefferson De Angelis in "The Emerald Isle."

The Knickerbocker, Sept. 1, with "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard."

The Empire, early in week in September, with John Drew in a new play.

The Broadway, Aug. 18, with "Sally in Our Alley," by Englander & Hobart. It is to be followed by "The Silver Slipper."

The Criterion, about Sept. 15, with W. H. Crane in "David Harum," followed by Virginia Harned in Pinero's "Iris."

The Victoria, Sept. 1, with an opera by Planquette, produced by A. H. Chamberlyn.

Mrs. Osborne's playhouse, formerly the Berkeley Lyceum, about Oct. 1, with a musical comedy.

The Third Avenue, Aug. 2, with "Gypsy Jack," an English melodrama.

The New Star, Aug. 9.

The Metropolis theater, Aug. 11, with Havely's Minstrels.

Grand Opera House, in August, with "The Show Girl."

The American, Sept. 1, with the Greenwall Stock company.

The Belasco theater, early in September, with Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Du Barry."

New York theater, Sept. 6, with "King High Ball," by Horwitz and Bowers; Marie Dressler and Louis Harrison in the leading roles.

A JOKE ON EDWARD E. RICE.—Never in the history of the stage has there been such a demand for sprightly and attractive chorus girls as this summer. Small wonder then that Edward E. Rice, the "Columbus of Chorusdom," easily fell a victim the other day to a practical joke perpetrated by Frank Lalor, the leading comedian of "The Show Girl" company.

This is how it happened:

Mr. Rice had advertised for twenty girls, attractive as to face and figure, and with youthfulness a desideratum, from whom to select candidates to swell the chorus of the "Show Girl." Applicants were to appear at the stage door of Wallack's theater, but on the day in question Mr. Rice had been hastily called to Manhattan Beach. Mr. Lalor, who was taking a constitutional on the broad piazza of the Manhattan, saw lined up on the westernmost end of the piazza a score of women whose ages ranged from 68 to 85 years. They were inmates of the Old Ladies' home, in Brooklyn, and were spending the day at the ocean side as the guests of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land company. They had been taken over to Brighton and had seen all the wonders of Coney Island, and had returned via the air line to the big hotel.

Mr. Lalor saw an opportunity for a joke. Sauntering over to the business offices of the theater, where Mr. Rice was surrounded by his staff, Mr. Lalor said:

"Governor, there's the dandiest lot of girls for the chorus right outside here that you ever saw in your born days. My, but they're peaches. Not one of them over eighteen. Say, you'll engage them all on sight. They've been up to Wallack's, and not finding you there, hustled down to the beach as fast as they could. Come on out and look 'em over."

Grabbing a bunch of blank contracts, a pad of paper, and some pencils, the impresario strode from the theater close on the heels of Mr. Lalor and followed by the entire business staff. The comedian led the way to the west end of the porch, and there the vision of venerable old age burst upon Mr. Rice's view.

"Gosh!" Rice exclaimed, "the laugh's on me, Frank. I'll set 'em up," and the staff visited the "gold room."

PAID BACK IN HIS OWN COIN.—Tom Seabrooke is known in every hotel and restaurant which he has patronized during the last five years as "the waiter's terror." The comedian is naturally impatient, and, possibly on account of a rebellious stomach, a little irritable at times. His bête noir is the waiter who suggests or the one who, thinking to please him, brings extra dishes which he has not ordered. Notwithstanding his reputation in this line, waiters who have had his wrath vented upon them repeatedly are always anxious to serve him, as he is a princely tipper under all circumstances. When Mr. Seabrooke recently appeared in an interior city an attendant in the dining room who served the humorist upon many former occasions and knew his eccentricities to a nicety, more than got even with him in the following manner: One morning as Seabrooke seated himself at the table the attendant remarked to him:

"What can I tempt your appetite with this morning?"

"I don't want you to tempt anything. Just bring me what I order, and if you add an atom to it I'll throw it at you!" said the comedian.

Waiter—"Yes, sir! Just what you order."

Seabrooke—"One chop, well done."

Waiter—"Yes, sir; one chop, well done."

Seabrooke—"Some toast. Real toast! Not that light yellow stuff with three dark stripes across top and bottom and soggy in the middle."

Waiter—"Yes, sir; not soggy in the middle."

Seabrooke—"And a couple of fried eggs, well done on one side."

Waiter—"Yes, sir; well done on one side."

The waiter started towards the door, turned back, timidly confronted the comedian, saying, "You ordered the eggs well done on one side," to which Seabrooke replied, "Well, what of it?"

Waiter—"But you didn't say which side."

Seabrooke did not deign to laugh, but, handing the man a piece of silver, said, "It's up to you, old man; you go out and buy the smile."

NOT AN EL DORADO FOR ACTORS.—A Philadelphian, writing from Spokane, Wash., tells a pitiful story of the trials and tribulations of actors in the far west. He declares that Washington is a great country for farmers and miners, but a poor one for actors and newspaper men. "People out this way," he writes, "won't pay to see an ordinary show. They'll buy drinks, that's about all. First class houses are few and far between. It takes an all-around star attraction to stand for even two nights. Stranded vaudeville and minstrel shows are the rule rather than the exception.

"If you know of any vaudeville people who are thinking of coming out this way advise them to use a new brand of dope. It is part of the contract of women vaudeville performers here to circulate through the audience and induce men to buy drinks for them when they are not doing a turn on the stage. For this unusual service they receive 20 per cent of the plunder. It is simply the continuation of the old days in the gold fields, which shows that the far west is yet only half awake to the progress of the east."

Theatrical Gossip.

Charles Frohman will reproduce the next annual Drury Lane melodrama in this country.

"In Days of Old, When Knights Were Bold," is the title of the new play which Mr. Whitesides will produce the coming season.

Stephen Phillip's "Paolo and Francesca" had a run of 154 performances in London last spring, and his "Ulysses" a run of 183.

Julia Marlowe will use, after she is through with Catulle Mendes' "Pramette," a dramatisation of George W. Cable's novel of "The Cavalier."

Henrietta Crosman says she has contracted to produce within a year, "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," the authorship of which she does not disclose.

Nat C. Goodwin will be the Bottom in a highly spectacular production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which Klaw & Erlanger will make season after next.

Among the engagements announced for "Captain Molly," which will open the season at the Manhattan, are Phillips Smalley, W. L. Branscombe, and Willie Weston.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will star next season in a piece which concerns contemporary society, called "Among Those Present." The author is Glen MacDonough.

Miss Ada Crossley has been secured by Loudon G. Charlton for a concert tour in America during the coming season. The same management has engaged Mlle. Zelie de Lussan.

"The Wilderness," which is being played in San Francisco by Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin, has made the success of the season. The Empire company will use it on its fall tour.

Lewis Hooper, formerly of "The Wild Rose," has been engaged as manager of Mrs. Osborne's playhouse, known formerly as the Berkeley Lyceum, at Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue.

Miss Violet Lansing, a niece of Gen. Lansing of Tuxedo park, has been engaged by Nixon & Zimmerman for the production of "The Strollers" and will make her first appearance Aug. 18 in Philadelphia.

The first production of "Coriantor," an Aztec romance founded on the golden bible, the book of Mormon, will be made at the Garrick theater on Aug. 7. Joseph Haworth will be at the head of the company.

Julia Arthur is rapidly convalescing after the operation for appendicitis, and there is no question about her complete recovery. She is still at her summer home on an island at the entrance to Boston harbor.

Some wag of the "Prince of Pilsen" company filled Arthur Donaldson's mug with real beer just prior to the stein song the other night. The baritone is a total abstainer, and hasn't yet recovered from the shock.

Capt. Hood's new play, in which well known Americans will play, is a serious drama in four acts, called "Erith's Girl." In the cast will be Frank Mills, Holbrook Blinn, James E. Sullivan, and Alice Lessing.

An extravaganza named "King High Ball," by Horwitz and Bowers, the song writers, will serve for the reopening of the New York on Sept. 6. Edward E. Rice will produce it and Marie Dressler and Louis Harrison will be in the cast.

Charles Frohman has engaged Julian L'Estrange of the St. James and Garrick theaters, London, to play the juvenile rôle of Lawrence Trenwith in the Virginia Harned production of "Iris." He will shortly arrive here from England.

Kyrle Bellew will probably not return to the United States before Sept. 1. He writes that with his new American yacht and automobile he is realising about all the pleasure earth has to offer, and naturally he is loath to leave it.

Doré Davidson is negotiating for a New York production of his biblical drama, entitled "The Judgment of Solomon," which is based upon facts in the Old Testament dealing with the story of the two mothers and Solomon's verdict.

Mme Réjane's previous tour in America was made during the season of 1894-'95, under the direction of the late Henry E. Abbey, in her repertoire that season were the Sardou-Moreau comedy of "Mme. Sans-Gêne," Meilhal and Halevy's "Ma Cousine," Sardou's "Divorçons," and the Bisson and Daudet comedy made from Daudet's "Sapho."

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